The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 157. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.
OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.
ARMY NEWS.
CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

Lieut. Gen. Grant in Command of the Armies of the United States.

PROMOTION OF GENS. SHERMAN, McPHERSON AND SMITH.

Gen. Smith will Probably Command Army of the Potomac.

Lieutenat-General Grant en Route for the West.

HIS HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD.

GEN. HALLECK CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMIES.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial,

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1864.

Important New Military Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following military arrangements have been made:

First. By order of the President Lieutenant-General Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States.

Second. Major General Halleck is relieved from duty as General-in-Chief, and assigned to special duty at Washington as Chief of the Staff of the armies.

Third, Major General Sherman is assigned to command the Military Division of the Mississippi, lately commanded by General Grant, and comprising the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Fourth. Major General McPherson is assigned to command the Department of the Tennessee, recently commanded by Gen. Sherman.

Fifth. Lieutenant General Grant will establish his headquarters in the field, with the respective armies operating under his personal supervision.

Nomination for Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith was to-day nominated for major general of volunteers vice Grant, promoted. This is supposed to be preliminary to his assignment to the command of the Army of the Potomac, as heretofore communicated to you.

Gen. Grant En Route for the West.

Gen. Grant returned from the Army of the Potomac this morning, and after an interview of some length with the President and Secretary Stanton, took the five o'clock train for the West. He will proceed directly to Nashville. He was received with the utmost cordiality by Generals Meade, Williams, Newton, Sedgwick and other officers of the Army of the Potomac, but in consequence of continued rain there was no review of the troops.

Mr. Deming's Report.

The report of Representative Deming, from the House Military Committee, in favor of declaring Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad a post and military route, is very able, and if its views are adopted by Congress, the Camden and Amboy monopoly will be broken down. Under existing New Jersey laws, the Raritan and Delaware Company are compelled to pay all its earnings for the transportation of troops and supplies from New York to Philadelphia, to the Camden and Amboy Company.

The Florida Expedition Investigation.

The committee on the conduct of the war has already examined several witnesses concerning Gen. Gillmore's Florida Expedition. It is ascertained that their evidence has established, even to the satisfaction of the committee, that neither the President, Secretary of War, nor General Halleck is responsible for the movement which had so disastrous a termination.

Cause of Delay.

The delay of the Committee of Ways and Means in reporting the amended National Bank act is believed to be caused by the difference of opinion in the committee room, touching the propriety of adopting Comptroller M'Culloch's recommendation that banks be allowed to redeem in New York at a small discount. Some members of the committee favor by preference a provision to compel banks to redeem at par at commercial centres nearest their respective places of business.

Quartermaster's Checks.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued orders to-day that, on and after Wednesday next, the 16th inst., Quartermaster's checks should be paid thirty per cent. in Treasury Notes and seventy per cent. in Certificates of Indebtedness, instead of fifty per cent. of each as heretofore. V.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

State Dinner Refused by Gen. Grant.

A state dinner was to have been given at the White House to-morrow in honor of Gen. Grant, but having transacted the business which brought him hither, he resisted the most pressing invitations to stay, and started for Nashville in the afternoon train. In the letter summoning him to Washington, the President named a fortnight as the probable term of his stay. He has been here less than three days, including that which he spent at Gen. Meade's headquarters.

The Gold Bill.

The Gold bill as passed by the Senate, simply adds to the House bill a clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell surplus gold.

Mr. Hendricks has withdrawn his amendment requiring five days public notice of the sale, and proposed another, that the Secretary pay the surplus gold to the public creditors at the market value. Voted down.

Messrs. Grimes and Harlan voted in the negative on the passage of the bill on the question of compensating Jay Cooke & Co. for negotiating the Five-Twenty loan. It was discussed at length by Messrs. Sherman, Henricks and Johnson. Mr. Sherman said that the total cost to the Government was three-eighths of one per cent., and the amount received by Jay Cooke & Co. was about one-eight of one per cent. on three hundred millions. There were large numbers of gold gamblers in the galleries, who crowded the telegraph offices at the passage of the bill.

The Hammond Court-Martial.

The Hammond Court-Martial adjourned till Tuesday, when the prosecution will be closed. A very strong case has been made against the accused.

Eastern Terminus of Pacific Railroad.

The eastern terminus of the Pacific Rail-Railroad fixed in the President's order inclosed in the message sent to the Senate to-day, is on the boundary line of Iowa, east of and opposite to the east line of section ten, township fifteen, north of range thirteen and east of sixth parallel of meridian in the territory of Nebraska.

Minister Dayton's Son.

Minister Dayton's son, out of whose arrival sensational journals manufactured rumors of war, does not confirm these reports. Had his dispatches been of a threatening character his journey would have been less leisurely.

Tax on Imported Liquors.

Mr. Clark introduced a joint resolution in the Senate to-day repealing the clause in the internal revenue act, just passed, taxing imported liquors on hand.

Salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Deficiency bill, as agreed upon in the Conference Committee and passed by the Senate, fixes the salary of the Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at three thousand dollars, and leaves the salaries of all other assistant secretaries as they are at present.

General Meade

Came to the city with General Grant, and spent the evening at the War Department.

General W. F. Smith

Also arrived to-day, and went to New York this evening.

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March, 11.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill fixing the election of State Treasurer on next Wednesday, the 16th inst. The House concurred, so that Henry D. Moore will undoubtedly be elected on that day, should not Republicans enough be out of their seats to defeat him. The Senate also passed the bill authorizing a sale of the Fourth street turnpike, and the supplement to the School bill of Pittsburgh. No amendment was added to this bill as talked of.

Doings of the House.

The House passed several general acts, but were of no special interest to your section. Also, one changing the rates of charge to agencies of foreign Insurance Companies. It allows a licence in small counties on lower rates than the present law, but not changing the rates charged in Allegheny county. B.

From Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 10.—A citizen of Santa Fe, who arrived here to-day, via Choctaw Nation, says the people in New Mexico are in great fear of a rebel raid in their country, in consequence of the Federal occupation of the entire Southwest, and the necessity of the rebels finding an outlet in that territory, General Herron having blockaded all the routes to Mexico or the Rio Grande.

A convention of the Choctaws, called to meet in the middle of April, will embrace all the leading men of the tribe.

The rebel General Moxy failed to induce the Choctaws to continue their relations with the Confederate government. The convention will propose the old terms of allegiance to the United States. Chief Jack McCurtain circulated over four thousand copies of the President's amnesty proclamation, which received great favor.

The Seminoles and Chickawaas are still obdurate, owing mainly to the influence of General Cooper, their old Indian agent.

General Blunt arrived yesterday.

Gen'l Magruder it is said, accompanied Gen'l Price in his return to Camden, and spent two weeks at his headquarters.

[By Telegraph.]

Chicago Market.

Special Despatch to the Commmercial

CHICAGO, March 11.

HOGS—The receipts were 426 Live, and 59 Dressed Hogs; and 1610 Beeves.

HOGS—Dressed, quiet, at $7,25@8,00. Live, Hogs 10c: sales at $6@7,60.

CATTLE—Beef Cattle 10@15c higher; sales at $3,50@7,20.

PROVISIONS—Firm; sales of Mess Pork at $20,00, generally held at $20,50. Sweet Pickled Hams at ¼c, higher sales at 11½@12c; Bulk Hams at 11c; loose Shoulders at 7¾c, loose and rough Sides, at 10; packed Short Clear Middle, at 10½; Long Cut Hams 12¼c; boxed prime Mess Pork, in demand at $18 50, held at $19.

LARD—Steady at 12c for prime leaf.

WHISKY—At 1c lower; sales at 82@83c, closing weak.

WHEAT—At ½@1c lower; sales at $1 14@1 15¼ for No. 1, and $1 09¾@1 10¼ for N. 2 old.

CORN is 3c higher; sales at 87@88c. New is 1½c higher, with sales at 78@83c.

OATS steady; sales of No. $, at 63¼@64c.

RYE is 1c higher; sales at 101@101½c.

BARLEY is dull and neglected.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

SENATE.—The House Gold bill passed, with an amendment, offered by Mr. Sherman, and a further amendment, by Mr. Doolittle, restricting the anticipation of the payment of interest on the public debt to a period of one year. Ayes, 30; nays, 8.

Mr. Fessenden presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, which was agreed to.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill was called up and passed.

The Senate shortly afterward adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—After considering the Legislative, Judicial and Executive bill, Mr. Julian reported an amendatory Homestead bill, to facilitate the preliminary proceedings of settlers.

The House adjourned at half past two o'clock, to attend the funeral of the wife of one of its officers.

Military Order Rescinded.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—General Rosecrans has rescinded all orders heretofore issued in this department prohibiting the sale and circulation of newspapers and other publications.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1864.

COTTON has a declining tendency. Sales of 5,000 bales at 77.

FLOUR—Quiet. 15,000 bbls sold at $6 40@6 50; for State, $7 10@7 20; for Southern, $7@7 60; for Ohio, $7 20.

WHEAT—Heavy. Sales of 28,000 bushels at $1 80 for Chicago Spring, $1 70@1 72 for red.

CORN—Declined. Sales of 28,000 bush at $1 30, 23,000 do $1 31½@1 34 for red.

PORK—Firm. New mess easier at $23 50@$23 75.

LARD—Unchanged, at 13¼@14.

WHISKY—Dull, at 88@91.

PETROLEUM—Quiet. Crude, 31½@32½; Refined, 59.

FREIGHTS drooping.

[By Telegraph.]

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 12, 1864.

COTTON—Advanced to 70 for good middling.

FLOUR—Extra, $5 60@5 75.

WHEAT—Advanced 3c.

OATS—Advanced 2c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,

Shippers and Dealers

IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards,

Nos. 522 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.

Terms—CASH. de29:tf

DABBITT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of David Torrence, of Jefferson township, Allegheny County, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them to me, for settlement, without delay.

JOHN TORRENCE, Executor,
mh7-tf No. 171 Second st., Pittsburg.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Good Idea.—The pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College will give an entertainment in the College chapel at an early day for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

Wife Beater Committed.—Mayor Alexander yesterday committed to prison for court, one James Campbell, charged with beating and abusing his wife.

Still Living.—David M'Kahan, the lad who was shot in the recent riot in Washington, Pa., was still living at last accounts, but was lying in a critical condition.

Discharged by Pardon.—In the Fayette County Court on Monday, the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Maleby, tried at the December Term for shooting Epley, was called up, when his attorneys presented to the Court a pardon from the Governor, which was accepted and he was discharged.

Outragous Assault.—Officers Strain and Beil, of Alderman Taylor's police, yesterday morning arrested a fellow named Robert Kelly, charged with committing an assault and battery on Mrs. Mary Drover, a soldier's wife, residing in the Ninth Ward. Kelly was committed for trial in default of bail.

Death of an Old Citizen.—Alexander McElroy, of Chartiers township, Washington county, died at his residence on last Saturday, in the ninety-second year of his age. He was one of the oldest residents in this part of the country, having spent no less than eighty-one years of his life upon the farm where he died. He was a ruling elder in the congregation of Chartiers for about sixty years.

Late Reading.—Those of our readers who are in the habit of procuring on Saturday evenings a budget of interesting reading matter, should examine our neighbor Pittock's stock of the latest papers and periodicals. The latest magazines and standard novels can be found on Pittock's counters. For anything usually kept in a well conducted literary depot, call at or send to Pittock's, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

At Home on Furlough.—The 13th Ohio, commanded by that battle-worn veteran, Col. Dwight Jarvis, is now at home at Massillon, for the purpose of filling its ranks, and when this is accomplished, will return to active duty in the field. We are glad to see among its officers, Lieuts. Crawford and Bosler, now commanding companies, who went out with the regiment as privates, but whose energy and obedience to orders, merited and received promotion.

Sensation.—Sensation preachers, sensation actors, and all kinds of sensation have been the rage; but the last agony is the Sensation Hat, very appropriately named the *Unionist*, which for beauty, durability and neatness is not excelled by any hat in the market, and is equally well adapted to civilian's and military dress hats. Cell at Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, the popular and fashionable Hat and Cap store, and examine the finest assortment of hats and caps for gents' and boys' wear—also, Ladies' and Misses' Hats—ever offered for sale in this city.

Resigned.—Col. W. D. Patterson, Steward of the County Poor Farm, having entered into the commission business, has resigned his position at the Poor Farm. It is but proper and just to state that Mr. Patterson made a most efficient and faithful public servant as all who have had occasion to visit the farm will attest. He was ably seconded in his efforts by his excellent lady, who contributed largely to the successful management of the institution. The Board, we understand, have chosen Mr. McElroy to fill the vacancy.

Death from the National Hotel Poisioning.—Joshua Marsh, an aged citizen of Uniontown, died on Sunday, the 6th inst., from the effects of poison. In the Spring of 1857, having business in the Postoffice Department at Washington City, he repaired thither, and stopping at the National Hotel, fell a victim to that mysterious disease which caused the death of so many of the distinguished men of our country. From that date, he lingered with but slight intervals of returning strength, until at last the poison (as it is supposed) got the mastery.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A lad, named James Crawford, aged twelve years, was instantly killed yesterday about noon, by being run over by the cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, between Ohio and Ridge streets, Allegheny city. The boy, in company with others, had got on the cars to ride out to the outer depot, and while they were in motion they were amusing themselves in jumping from one car to another. In attempting to jump, young Crawford missed his footing and fell between the cars, his body falling on the track and his head being completely cut off by the wheels. The parents of deceased reside on Craig street. Coroner McClung held an inquest on the body, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The jury also suggested that the company prohibit children from riding on the cars for amusement.

Important Order.

In consequence of the complaints made by the railroad companies, of the disorderly conduct, in many instances, of soldiers when traveling, Gen. Brooks has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA, PITTSBURGH, March 11, 1864.

General Orders—It is mortifying to learn that many persons in the garb of soldiers, travelling in railroad cars, are guilty of indecent behavior and of a malicious and wanton abuse of the cars and appurtenances. It is made the duty of railroad conductors coming into this city to give notification to these headquarters by telegraph, if practicable, when such offences are committed by those unmindful of the behavior becoming the honorable calling of a soldier, in order that they may be met at the Depot by a proper guard, and placed in custody for trial.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL BROOKS.
THEODORE READ, Ass't Adjutant-General.

Frightful Railroad Accident — Three Lives Lost.

The Cleveland *Herald* brings us the following details of a terrible railroad accident, which happened on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad on Wednesday night. The Toledo Express, which left Cleveland at 7:55 Wednesday evening, was running into Bellevue about eleven o'clock at night. A short distance East of Bellevue is a side track running around to a wheat warehouse belonging to private individuals, and the switch leading to it is placed in a curve. As the train was passing around the curve at its regular running rate of speed, Engineer John Allen saw that the points were wrong. He immediately sprung the Cramer brake and reversed the engine, but the headway was so great and the distance so short that the train ran in on the side track and dashed into some empty cars standing there, completely wrecking them. The locomotive and tender passed through the wreck with comparatively little injury, the engineer and fireman, who stuck to the engine, crouching down to avoid the flying pieces, escaped without injury. Two Express cars, the baggage car, a second class car, and one first class car were smashed by the collision, and in a few minutes they took fire. One little girl in the second class car was killed by the collision, but the other passengers were got out in safety. William Allen, the baggage man, and his brother, a brakesman on the train, were in the baggage car at the moment of the collision. On hearing the Cramer brakes sprung, brakesman Allen ran between the piles of baggage to reach the platform and put down the regular car brake, when he was buried among the falling baggage, crushed to death, and it is supposed, burned up, as his body has not been found.

Baggageman Allen was also caught in the wreck, and jammed down by the legs so that he could not extricate himself. As soon as possible Conductor Ames and some help endeavored to get him out, but he was wedged in so tightly that their efforts were unavailing. Meanwhile the fire was spreading rapidly, and scorching those working to relieve the unfortunate man. Conductor Ames had his hands and face badly burned, but still continued to work. Allen begged those around him to cut off the leg, which was tightly wedged in the wreck, and an axe was found, but no one would use it until a man, employed in putting up telegraph poles, took it, and chopped off the leg at the thigh. Allen was then drawn out of the ruins, and lived about three-quarters of an hour. He was injured internally.

The warehouse took fire from the burning cars, and was destroyed, together with about fifteen thousand bushels of wheat contained in it. No clue to the cause of the accident has yet been obtained, other than that it was occasioned by the switch being turned wrong. It is reported that a number of the boxes and packages in Express cars were found in the morning rifled of their contents, and it is therefore supposed that the act was that of a gang of villains whose object was plunder.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Mr. Neafie will conclude a very successful engagement at the Theatre this evening, when he will appear as Richard III. Mr. Childers will also give his inimitable Zouave drill and musket exercises. The performance will conclude with the nautical play of the "The Lost Ship." The bill for this evening is an unusually attractive one, and will no doubt crowd the house.

A NEW SENSATION.—The ever-enterprising Yankee Hill, Manager of the far-famed Ethiopian Opera Troupe bearing his name, has effected an engagement with Mr. W. H. Lewis, who is spoken of by the Eastern press as one of the most talented artists in the cork profession. Mr. Lewis possesses a high soprano voice, and when he appears on the stage in his female costumes, it is difficult to distinguish his sex. In addition to the now popular programme, which is changed nightly, Mr. Lewis will appear in conjunction with some of the artists of this Company in burlesque Italian Opera, which Mr. Hill assures us will be brought out in a style heretofore unknown to our public. Besides this great attraction, the programme will consist of the usual ballads, songs, dances, &c., representing the ever-popular negro in all his phases. A grand matinee for the benefit of ladies and children will be given this afternoon at 2 o'clock, p. m., at Masonic Hall, when the usual rush will no doubt be made.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.

Important Meeting Yesterday.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

In obedience to a call of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, a large and influential meeting of ladies and gentlemen of the city and vicinity was held on Friday afternoon, at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for holding a Sanitary Fair, in the city of Pittsburgh.

On motion of Thos. Bakewell, Esq., General Thomas M. Howe was called to the Chair. Gen. Howe, on taking the chair, returned his thanks for the compliment conferred. He proceeded to state the object of the meeting, and hoped that after the measures proposed by the Committee should be adopted, the Fair would enlist the warmest sympathies and the most zealous co-operation of all our citizens towards its great success, and that its success should be such as to redound to the credit of our people.

The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents:—James Marshall, Esq., Hon. J. S. Sterret, Isaac Jones, Joshua Hanna, James P. Tanner, F. R. Brunot and Maj. Gen. Brooks.

S. F. Von Bonhorst and Jas. O'Conner were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. Bakewell remarked that the subject of a Fair had agitated the minds of the Sanitary Commission for sometime past. A committee had been appointed by the Commission to prepare an address upon the subject and a plan of organization, and he would call upon them for a report.

Mr. O'Conner, from the Committe on Address, read the following:

ADDRESS.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, established for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, announce to the public that a Great Fair will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing on such day as the Executive Committee will hereafter announce to the public.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to enable the Sanitary Committee to proceed with their good work with increased energy and usefulness. The practical workings of the United States Sanitary Commission have been of such incalculable good, and have met with such high approval from the entire people, that an enumeration of its claims is useless.

Every one feels it a duty to succor the wounded, sick and disabled soldier. The promptings of every loyal heart speak clearly that we, who do not bear the dint and turmoil of the battle, should provide liberally for the "war worn sons of the Republic." Christian charity speaks trumpet-tongued to each and every one, telling us to tender to the wants of those who are sick, wounded and disabled in our country's glorious cause.

The duties of our common humanity teach us that all should unite in the cause, and if a cup of cold water is not to go unrewarded, what immortal favors will not be bestowed on those who are the liberal donors to so deserving and charitable a work.

Much good has been accomplished in the past. Much more can be in the future by united, energetic and liberal action favoring the United States Sanitary Commission.

The ranks of our armies are being rapidly filled, and several hundred thousand brave soldiers now stand "shoulder to shoulder," to uphold the lives, (personal and political) of the people of the Great Republic—to hold sacred our homes, and our altars, to preserve our social, commercial, and political prosperity, and shall we not succor and aid them when wounded, sick, and disabled? Our sister cities, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and all throughout the length and breadth of the land are engaged in this holy and necessary work. Shall Pittsburgh also not show by her liberality and bounteous charity to this Pittsburgh Fair, that she, too, feels for the good cause, and will give her means towards it?

This is no merely local matter. We invite cordially the donations, contributions, aid and co-operation, not only of Allegheny City, Birmingham, Allegheny county, and the State of Pennsylvania, but of Ohio and all the States of the Republic. The recipients of the care of the Sanitary Commission are the soldiers of the United States, without regard to what special State enlisted from, citizens or foreigners, old or young, without regard to sect, creed, faith or color. All who fight and are disabled in the cause of our common country, are embraced in the management and care of the United States Sanitary Commission. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation and aid of all.

Donations of money will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fair, N. Holmes, Esq.

Contributions of merchandise of every nation will be received by the committees appointed for that purpose.

The Fair will be under the control of the Executive Committee, F. R. Brunot, Esq., Chairman, and replies will meet prompt attention addressed to

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Esq.,
Honorary Corresponding Secretary Pittsburgh United States Sanitary Commission Fair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rules regulating Grand Fair to be held at Pittsburgh, for the benefit of Pittsburgh Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission:

OFFICERS.

Ladies' Association.—Chairman and five of Executive Committee.

Gentlemen's Association.—Chairman and five of Executive Committee.

Secretary for correspondence of the Fair.

HEADS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

No. 1—Buildings.
No. 2—Arts and Artists' Materials, Photograph, Painting, Stationery, &c.
No. 3—Arms and Trophies, including Sporting Materials, Cannon, &c.
No. 4—Agricultural Implements.
No. 5—Bakers and Confectioners.
No. 6—Boots, Shoes, Caps, Hats, Military &c.
No. 7—Building.
No. 8—Cabinet Work, Upholstery, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
No. 9—Contributions from other cities, counties and States.
No. 10—Public Amusements, Conceris and Entertainments.
No. 11—Dress Making, Dresses, Quilts, Millinery, &c.
No. 12—Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c.
No. 13—Clothing.
No. 14—Plants, Fruits and Flowers.
No. 15—Flour, Grain and Provisions.
No. 16—Finance, Domestic and Foreign Cutlery, Hardware, Locks, &c.
No. 17—Iron, Nails and Armour Plates.
No. 18—India Rubber Goods and Oil Cloths.
No. 19—Jewelry, Retail Fancy Goods, Silver, Plate, and Military Equipments.
No. 20—Music and Musical Instruments.
No. 21—Newspapers, Private Books, Contributions, and Literary Department.
No. 22—Old Curiosity Shop, Rare Coins, Flags, Battle Relics, Autographs, Photographs, &c.
No. 23—Trunks, Carriages, Saddlery, Optical and Mechanical Instruments, Models of Machinery, &c.
No. 24—Stoves, Heaters, Plumbing and Gas Fixings, and Castings generally.
No. 25—Porcelain, Glassware, Chinaware and Earthenware.
No. 26—Police.
No. 27—Public and Private Schools and Colleges.
No. 28—Public Conveyances, Transportation and Railroad Companies and Railroads.
No. 29—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationery, &c.
No. 30—Reception Committee.
No. 31—Refectory and Refreshment.
No. 32—Wholesale Dry Goods.
No. 33—Retail Dry Goods.
No. 34—Retail Groceries.
No. 35—Wholesale Groceries.
No. 36—Steel, Copper, &c.
No. 37—Cotton, Cotton Manufactures.
No. 38—Stonework, Marbles, &c.
No. 39—Toys.
No. 40—Wines, Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
No. 41—Ale, Cider, &c.
No. 42—Trimmings, Notions and Variety Goods.
No. 43—Britania Ware, Tinware and House Furnishing, Brooms, Brushes, &c.
No. 44—Sewing Machines.
No. 45—Wool, Flax and their Manufactures.
No. 46—Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c.
No. 47—Country Produce.
No. 48—Umbrellas, Whips, Canes, &c.
No. 49—Pig Iron.
No. 50—Crude and Refined Petroleum.
No. 51—Committee on Cannon Foundry and Iron Clad Vessels.
No. 52—Committee on Vices, Axes, Tools, Saws and Shovels.
No. 53—Committee on Engines, Machinery, &c.
No. 54—Belting, Leather, Tanneries, and Patent Leather.
No. 55—Glass (Flint and Green), Window Glass, Vials, Bottles, Demijohns, Lamps, &c.
No. 56—Soap, Candles and Lard Oil.
No. 57—Coal.
No. 58—Wall Paper and Paper Hangings.
No. 59—Railroad Iron, Spikes and Chairs.
No. 60—Watches and Clocks.
No. 61—Brass Founders, Bells, &c.
No. 62—Butchers.

On the question of the adoption of the address, Capt. Batchelor remarked that there was some diversity of opinion in relation to the time fixed for the Fair.

Isaac Jones, Esq., in order to bring the question before the meeting, moved that the time be fixed for the first week in June.

After some discussion on the question of time, in which Messrs. Brunot, O'Connor, Von Bonnhorst and others, participated, Mr. W. S. Haven moved that the question be referred back to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report the time through the newspapers on Monday. The motion was adopted.

The address was then adopted.

Capt. Batchelor made a statement of his visit to Cleveland which was quite interesting. He was surprised at the immensity of the Sanitary Fair in that city and gave the dimensions of the buildings occupied, Capt. Batchelor was kindly received by the Cleveland Executive Committee, who gave him all the information relative to the Fair that he desired. The Executive Committee, both ladies and gentlemen, the horticulturist, architect of the buildings and other officers of the Fair offered their services to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, to aid them by their experience in our approaching Fair.

Mr. Brunot moved that the gentlemen present in the meeting adjourn, in order that the ladies might have an opportunity of adopting such measures relative to the Fair as they beemed best.

Previous to the motion being put, Mr. Brunot proceeded to refer to the success of the undertaking, of which he had not the remotest doubt. The people of Pittsburgh when once they had resolved upon doing anything, invariably accomplished it with the greatest success. From the manner in which our people have already moved in relation to the proposed Fair, he had no doubt that it would be successful beyond expectation. In fact, the Fair would prove a success beyond that of any held in the country—comparing the population. Having resolved to make it a great success, our citizens would see that it proved such.

Mr. Bakewell, before taking the question on adjournment, remarked that he could not permit this occasion to pass, without expressing gratitude to the ladies of the Sanitary Commission for their industry and enterprise. During the last year the ladies had boxed up and shipped to the army some five thousand packages, with as much care and attention, as the most accomplished clerks in the city would do it. He, therefore, moved that the meeting give a vote of thanks to the ladies for their great exertions in behalf of the cause in which they are engaged. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The motion of Mr. Brunot was then put and carried, and the gentlemen adjourned.

Proceedings of the Ladies' Meeting.

At a meeting held by the Ladies of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and vicinity, at the Merchants Exchange, Friday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Sanitary Fair to be held in the city during the latter part of May, or first of June next, it was

Resolved, That the Ladies of all the churches in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and adjoining boroughs, be requested to meet in the lecture rooms of their respective churches on Monday afternoon next, and appoint from each church a committee of three to represent each congregation at the Fair, and report the names of the committee to F. R. Brunot, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, either by letter through the Postoffice, or in person.

Resolved, That the Pastors of the different congregations throughout the cities and vicinity be requested to notify their congregations on Sunday next, of the action taken, and urge upon them the necessity of responding promptly. Contributions of every sort and kind will be received.

Meeting of Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair is composed as follows:—F. R. Brunot, Chairman; James Park, Jr., James O'Conner, James I. Bennett, John Watt, John W. Chalfant, Gen. Thomas M. Howe, John H. Shoenberger, Wm. S. Haven, B. F. Jones, Mark W. Watson, Capt. C. W. Batchelor, the Committee, by order of Mr. Brunot, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Iron Association, No. 96 Water street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

The Proposed Fair Buildings.

We learn that the Executive Committee, being unable to procure suitable buildings for holding the Fair in the city, have it in contemplation to buy the materials of the buildings used for the purpose in Cleveland, and have them put up on the Allegheny Commons. The Cleveland buildings are erected in the shape of a Greek cross, having a centre of one hundred feet square, and four detached wings. Those containing Mechanics' Hall and the Dining Hall are on opposite sides of the building, and are each one hundred and eighty feet in length by fifty-three in width. The Bazaar and Auditorium wings are each ninety-three feet wide, the former one hundred and eighty feet in length and the latter two hundred and eight feet. Each wing is composed of a main hall, about twenty-five feet in height, with three aisles of smaller dimensions. The center building is surmounted by a lofty octagonal dome, from the flag-staff of which floated the Stars and Stripes during the Fair. It is believed that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad will afford unusual facilities for the shipment of the materials thither, and at the close of the Fair it is calculated that the lumber will bring very nearly whatever it may cost.

In relation to the location of the Fair, the feeling of the public is decidedly adverse to the Allegheny Commons, and it is absolutely impossible to procure grounds in this city. We coincide with the views of our cotemporary of the *Chronicle*, in relation to this point. The Fair might, from its novelty, attract crowds from this city to Allegheny for a few evenings but not longer. Here the largest number of visitors from the neighboring communities interested in the Fair will arrive, and the more convenient the buildings of the exhibition, the larger will be the nightly attendance from the cities, the thriving boroughs of Lawrenceville, the Birminghams, and the neighboring boroughs, villages and townships. The great success of the Cleveland Fair was attributed to its location in the city square. We trust the Committee may be so fortunate as to secure grounds in this city for the erection of the Fair buildings. A location might be had on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Congress street, or sufficient ground on the site of the canal, corner of Grant and Washington streets, might be obtained from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Other places might be suggested, but we know the Committee have the matter in hand is composed of gentlemen of energy and discrimination, and will use every effort to secure the most favorable location possible.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

A meeting of the contributors to the local bounty fund for the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, was held at the house of E. F. A. Faulhaber, on Thursday evening, March 10th, of the several Block Committees; some of whom reported that persons who had subscribed to the fund now refused to pay their subscriptions, whilst others offered as an excuse for not contributing that they were in favor of a draft, and made other kindred excuses. In consequence of the near completion of the object in view, the necessary fund being nearly raised, and in all probability the entire quota of this subdistrict has been credited (measures having been taken to ascertain that not so that due justice may be done to those veterans who may have credited themselves to this Ward), and it appearing that a small amount was still required, to pay for printing and other necessary expenses, it was agreed that the Block Committees keep their books open till Thursday evening, the 17th inst., giving an opportunity to such subscribers and others who may desire to pay, that their names may appear upon the printed rolls, which each and every contributor may hand down to his children with pride. After a free interchange of opinion the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed in all the daily papers in Pittsburgh:

WHEREAS, Some four hundred and fifty of the enrolled and other citizens of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, have contributed to a fund, by which nearly the full quota, under the two calls for 500,000 men, has been furnished to the Government; and, whereas, the number of enrolled men of said ward is some thirteen hundred and fifty, thus the entire burthen has fallen upon about one-third of those liable to the draft; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Bounty Fund Commissioners of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, be requested to prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, through the honorable Representatives of the 23d Congressional District, requesting that they take such action as may exempt from the next draft all of the enrolled men of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, who may have contributed the amount of forty dollars and upwards, by which this district has been enabled to furnish their full quota of volunteers: *Provided*, however, that persons not enrolled may designate enrolled men in indigent circumstances, to whom subscriptions may be credited.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners be requested to solicit the co-operation of the Bounty Fund Commissioners of the several sub-districts of the 23d Congressional District.

Manchester Meeting.—A meeting of the citizens and taxpayers of the borough will be held in the Old School House on Saturday evening, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the necessary action to obtain the committee having the matter in charge in paying the volunteers who are credited to the borough in filling our quota for the draft. The Council having neglected or refused to make the application for Legislative action authorizing the levying of a tax for that purpose, all who have signed the petition to Council, and all other citizens and taxpayers are requested to attend. By order of the Committee.

Killed on the Railroad.—On Wednesday afternoon the mail train west ran over and killed a man named Henry Upright, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the West Chester intersection. He had his attention attracted by a burden train east, when the mail train passed over him, causing almost instant death. He was sixty years of age. His remains were taken to West Chester, where he resided.

Notice.

Those who have already favored us with their orders, and also those who desire to give our SILVER PEARL SOAP a trial—we would kindly ask them to be patient for a short time, as we have been compelled to increase our capacity owing to the great demand, and in a few days will be prepared to accommodate all who wish to favor us with their patronage.

CRUMPTON & Co.

PITTSBURGH, March 10, 1864.

Harper, Leslie, Independent, Clipper, Wilkes, Literary for this week at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Ballou and Leslie's Ten Cent Monthlies for April at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Hunter's Vow. Silver Hand, Vendetta, and other late books at Pittock's, oppposite the Postoffice.

Subscribe for the Eastern Daily Papers at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Albums.—To get them cheap, and to find them in great variety, call at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Photographs.—A large variety, at se

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

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Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Withdrawal of Mr. Chase.

We published yesterday morning a letter from the Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, refusing the use of his name in the coming Presidential canvass. This step is in harmony with the high character and honorable sentiment of his whole life. His splendid abilities and invaluable services have drawn around him a host of admiring adherents, who were anxious to elevate him to the Chief Magistracy. During the ordeal which has tried the Nation as with fire, Mr. CHASE has supplied the "sinews of war" in such a masterly manner as to challenge the admiration of the financial world, and the instinctive conviction of the people is that he ought to be allowed to continue in the sphere which he has so highly adorned. He has never sought office. The Presidential chair would add no lustre to his name. As Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE stands without an equal, and now, when the country requires the concentration of all its strength against the common enemy, it is gratifying to every lover of his country to witness men of his ability and influence sinking all desire of personal ascendency in the single purpose of suppressing the unhallowed rebellion which seeks to destroy the very life of the nation. In his letter of withdrawal to Hon. JAS. C. HALL, Mr. CHASE gives utterance to a noble sentiment, when he declares that "it was "never more important than now, that all "our efforts and all our energies should "be devoted to the suppression of the re- "bellion, and to the restoration of order "and prosperity on the solid and sure "foundation of freedom and impartial "justice, and earnestly urge all with whom "my counsels may have weight, to allow "nothing to divide them while this great "work, in comparison with which persons "and even parties are nothing, remains "unaccomplished."

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT POWELL.—New Orleans advices of the first, received by the steamer Western Metropolis, state that the bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, continues vigorously. The rebel batteries replied, but none of our vessels were seriously hurt. A letter from the fleet says that Admiral Farragut intends to silence Fort Powell, so as to send his musquito fleet into Mobile Bay; by so doing, he will cut off forts Morgan and Gaines. The Bay is said to be obstructed for three miles below Mobile in such a manner that vessels are compelled to pass under the guns of two iron-clads and a battery. Mobile is strongly defended at every point. It is almost entirely free of soldiers, 30,000 having gone to meet SHERMAN. A letter from Key West gives a rumor that one of Admiral FARRAGUT'S steamers had passed Fort Morgan under a terrible fire, and another rumor was that he had captured the works.

GEN. BUTLER IN ENGLAND.—Opinion in England with regard to Gen. BUTLER appears to be undergoing a change. The London *Spectator* concludes a review of PARTON'S life of BUTLER as follows: "This biography leaves on our minds no doubt that the Union possesses in Gen. BUTLER a man of rare and original capacity, extraordinarily fitted for constructive administration, and without any tendency to cruelty, though with that indifference to the feelings of others so often marked in very strong men. Of all the men who fill our European history the one he is most—strangely like—is FREDERICK the Great."

NINETY out of one hundred and seven Union members in the Ohio Legislature have signed the following resolution indorsing President LINCOLN, and recommending his nomination:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Ohio and her soldiers in the field demand the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States.

But six members refused to sign it; the remainder were absent.

THE Boston *Journal* says: Boys made their appearance in Philadelphia on Saturday, with bundles of green mint, the first of the season, and the air was sufficiently balmy to give the editors pleasant anticipations of spring lamb, and mint sauce. We shall have to eat mutton in this city some time longer,—but what of that? There are naval officers in Charleston harbor, have lived on an iron clad ram nearly a year.

WHEN MORGAN "raided" through Indiana and Ohio, Richmond editors called him the gallant cavalier of the South, and styled his horse-stealing and old men and women murdering operations "glorious" and chivalric. When KILPATRICK pitches his shells into Richmond and outrivals MORGAN in the "raiding" way, *minus* the inhuman acts of the great horse-thief, the same editors call his operations "barbarous."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Returns from 225 towns have been received, leaving ten to hear from. At present the vote stands, for (GILMORE) Union, 36,757; HARRINGTON (Dem.), 30,756. GILMORE'S majority will be about 5,600. Four out of five Councillors, and nine out of twelve Senators elected are Union. The Republican majority in the House will be about 75.

PROF. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., will leave on the 14th instant for San Francisco, to examine for capitalists in New York and Boston, the valuable gold and silver mines in Nevada. He will return over the Plains, by way of Colorado, in July. His address in California will be the Geological Survey Office.

A YOUNG WOMAN in Buffalo fastened her skirt to her waist, ostensibly to keep it out of the mud, but really and practically to form capacious pockets thereby, and then went on a shoplifting expedition and filled the pockets aforesaid and ahindsaid with valuable dry goods.

SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON. — Lieut. Gen. GRANT was summoned to Washington Thursday night, from the Army of the Potomac, and returned to that city Friday morning, on a special train, accompanied by Gen. MEADE.

IT IS one of the most singular coincidences of the war that Col. STREIGHT, for whom JOHN MORGAN was held as a hostage, should have escaped from prison at Richmond in precisely the same manner as MORGAN did from Columbus.

Miscegenation.

This hard word has but lately sprung into use. It means a union of races by a mingling of their blood. Such a mingling of races is thought to be very common. But it is not. Indeed it is very uncommon; and it very rarely takes place except upon compulsion. Nature seems to set herself against it. She has established a general rule that like should cling to like, or, as the adage has it, "that birds of a feather should flock together." This rule, she seems to have intended to prevent the mingling of races, and it has certainly proved very effectual for that purpose. The best information we have on the subject shows that there has been no permanent mingling of races heretofore in the world. Physiology and history agree in bearing testimony to this. There is no race in the world to-day whose physiology indicates that it was produced by the mingling of others; and history gives no account of any having originated in that way. All the races that now exist are as pure and unmixed at the present as they were at the earliest time to which history traces them.

We do not mean to say that individuals of different races never intermingle. That would not be true. Individual cases of intermingling are frequent. But in proportion to the races to which the individuals belong they are only as a drop in the bucket. They produce no permanent effect upon the races, they work no appreciable change in them. It is moreover a well established fact that mixed breeds soon wear out. They have a constant tendency towards one or other of the races from which they sprung, and in a few generations they are sure to reach it. Which of the original races the mixed breed, if left to itself, will return to, cannot be determined in the present state of our knowledge on the subject; but that it will, in a few generations, return to one or other of them is beyond a doubt.

The principal races in Europe are the Indo-Germanic and the Keltic. In western Europe there can hardly be said to be any other. In eastern and northern Europe there are a great many Slavonians, or Slaves. The boundary between France and Germany is the boundary between the Indo-Germanic and the Keltic races on the Continent. South of that line the Kelts prevail. North of it the Indo-Germans prevail. Along the line on both sides the habitations of the two races are intermingled. They dwell together to a considerable extent. They also intermarry and mingle their blood to some extent; but the intermigling of their blood is very inconsiderable in comparison with the intermingling of their habitations. This intermingling of habitations and of blood is greatest at the point where the two races come in contact—that is, immediately along the division line—and it falls off as they recede from that line until it ceases altogether. In the east and north of Europe there is the same intermingling of habitations and of blood, and in about the same proportions, between the Indo-Germans and the Slaves; and there is the same falling off in the mingling as they recede from the line of contact. In England and the Low Lands of Scotland, the Indo-Germanic blood is found in great purity. In Wales and in the Highlands of Scotland, the Keltic blood is found in equal purity. In these places there is very little intermingling of habitations, and almost none of blood. The different races live almost entirely apart; they do not associate together freely; they very rarely intermarry; and they cherish towards one another a mutual dislike. The Scottish Gael is no less a Kelt to-day than he was two thousand years ago; and the Welsh are now as distinct from their Indo-Germanic conquerors as they were when they took refuge first in their mountain fastnesses.

Even in America, where it is popularly thought that all the races of the old world meet and become fused, the actual intermingling is very limited. Even here intermarriage between Kelts and Indo-Germans, including the Angio-Saxons, is a thing of very rare occurence. In Canada, the Habitans, who are Kelts from the continent of Europe, never intermarry with the English or Scotch, or Germans, or even with Irish Kelts. There may be a few isolated cases of that kind of intermarriage, but they are very few indeed. A Habitan may be occasionally found married to an Indian, but to English, Scotch, German, or any descendant of these, hardly ever. In Russia, the native races, included in in the general term Ugrans, live in little colonies, here and there, all over the country, and are as distinct and unmixed now as they were a thousand or fifteen hundred years ago.

No branch of the Somites has ever mingled its blood with any other branch of the same race, and none of them mix with any other race. The Jew has always remained a Jew, the Arab, properly so called, an Arab. They never intermarry with others, at least they do it so seldom that its occurrence is quite a phenomenon. Theological writers some times speak of the fact that the Jews have all along remained a people separate and distinct from all others, as a kind of miracle. No conceit ever was more unfounded. So far is it from being anything like a miracle, that is in strict accordance with the common and ordinary course of nature. It would have been far more like a miracle if they had not remained a separate and distinct people. The Moors lived some nine hundred years in Spain, their habitations being mingled with those of the Spaniards, and yet the two races never fused, but always remained separate and distinct. The Greeks and the Turks, although they have lived together in the same country for more than a thousand years, are, to-day, as distinct races as they were when they first met.

Much has been spoken and written about amalgamation among the white and the black races in this country. That such amalgamation has taken place to some extent is undeniable. But its extent has been much exaggerated; and it owes its existence almost entirely to the slavery of the black race. The unlimited control which the law gives to the master over his slave, has been nearly the whole cause of the commingling of white and black blood that has taken place in this country. Had the law protected the black female from the unlawful approaches of her white master, no such mingling of the white and black races would have ever occurred. There might have been isolated cases of it, but that would have been all. The census shows that the proportion of the mixed breed, between the black and white, to the original races, is more than six times as great in the slave States as it is in the free States. It shows, besides, that quite a considerable part of the mixed breeds in the free States were born in the slave States. It is also a fact that the mixture of the two races in the States now free, took place almost entirely before slavery was abolished in those States; so that, as far as the free States are concerned, we probably owe ninety-nine hundredths of the mixture to slavery, and in the slave States we owe it entirely to the same cause. So far, therefore, is it from being the anti-slavery party who favor amalgamation, that it is the pro-slavery party and only they that favor it, and give practical effect to it.

The notion that, if two races are thrown to live together in the same country, they will fuse and become one, has nothing either in nature or history to give countenance to it. On the contrary, both bear the strongest testimony against it. So closely is it established that no such thing ever has taken place or ever can, that for any one to indulge a fear that it ever will come to pass, is the very extremity of folly.

THE rebels have put KILPATRICK'S officers in irons.

IT is said that VICTORIA will soon abdicate the throne of England. If so the Prince of Wales will succeed to it under the probable title of King EDWARD VII.

THE CHESAPEAKE PRISONERS.—The commander of the steam revenue cutter Miama has been ordered not to proceed to St. John for the Chesapeake prisoners.

"PROVISIONS of the Whisky Bill," said Spriggles, as he read his newspaper, "*Provisions* of the Whisky bill, is good. Whisky is victuals and drink, and it renders lodging quite superfluous."

DIED:

TORRANCE—On Friday, the 11th instant, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Francis and Jane W. Torrance, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 36 James street, near the Third Ward School House, Allegheny city.

WM. A. LYONS,

HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE

PAINTING,

Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.

No. 7 FIFTH street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

SILKS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market street.

ALSO,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
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FLANNELS, SHEETINGS,
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Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

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SECOND ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

SUMMER POPLINS;
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS;
SILK STRIPED MOHAIRS;
PLAIN COLORED MOHAIRS;
BLACK AND COLORED CHALLIES;
PONGEE LUSTRES, for suits;
MOZAMBIQUES, new style;
FRENCH ORGANDIES;
FRENCH LAWNS;
FANCY DRESS SILKS;
NEW STYLE SHAWLS;
WHITE AND COL'D SHETLAND SHAWLS.

The stock will be found full and at as low prices as can be got West of the mountains.

marl2

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials, and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, (accompanied by plans and specifications,) for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.

The following Board of officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:—

Colonel August V. Kautz, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
Colonel C. R. Lowell, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau, of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.

Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Jas. A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
mh12:9t Cavalry Bureau.

3,000 HORSES WANTED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1864.

One hundred and forty-seven ($147) dollars per head will be paid for all

CAVALRY HORSES

delivered within the next thirty (30) days at the Government Stables at Giesboro, D. C.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high, full fleshed, compactly built, bridle-wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

Payment made on delivery of ten (10) and over.

Hours of inspection from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster,
mh12-30t Cavalry Bureau.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Spring and Summer sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.

We also have a large line of

Prime Custom Work,

adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.

mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

CHANGE OF BASE.

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

Coke, Coal and Lime.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

FEATHERS.—

A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. R. H. KING,
mar3 No. 211 Liberty street.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Oil Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

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SILKS;

Dress Goods;
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Circulars;
Sacques;
Emb'd Curtains;
Corsets;
Vestibule Lace;
Handkerchiefs;
Toilet Quilts;
Colored Quilts;
Gloves;
Nottingham Lace;
Balmorals, at

ALEX. BATES,

21 Fifth Street.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm'n tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of WALTER BRYANT & CO., was dissolved on the first day of January, 1864, by limitation. WALTER BRYANT will be found at the office of Mr. HENRY DEAN, at the old stand, No. 239, Liberty street, he being authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

WALTER BRYANT,
FRANK SIMPSON.

Having disposed of my entire stock to Mr. HENRY DEAN, late of St. Louis, Mo., I therefore retire from the Hide and Leather business, and most cheerfully recommend him to the customers of the late firm.

WALTER BRYANT.

Pittsburgh, February 26th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of WALTER BRYANT, would announce to his customers and the public generally, his removal to store 239 Liberty street, lately occupied by Walter Bryant & Co., where will be found a complete stock of Leather, Hides and Oil, at all times, at the lowest market rates. HENRY DEAN.

fe27:2w

PUBLIC NOTICE. — Whereas, the Laws of Pennsylvania relative to the proper observance of the Sabbath, provides that Milk shall be delivered in the morning before 9 o'clock, and in the evening after 5 o'clock, notice is hereby given to all Milkmen that this provision of the Sunday Law will be strictly enforced, and all offenders will hereafter be punished for all infractions of said provision of this law.

Also, the owners of drays, carts, and other vehicles are hereby informed that the City Ordinance prohibiting drays, carts, &c., from being left on the streets, lanes and alleys of this city, will be rigidly enforced, and fines imposed for every infraction of said ordinance.

By order of the Mayor.
mh11:3t] SAMUEL LONG, Chief of Police.

MEDICAL BOARD.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Pa., March 1, 1864.

THE STATE MEDICAL BOARD of Pennsylvania will meet in PHILADELPHIA, on

Thursday, the 10th of March, inst.,

And continue in session at least eight days, to examine candidates for appointments as Assistant Surgeons in Pennsylvania Regiments. The object is to provide for vacancies in the recruited regiments which may require additional Assistant Surgeons.

Physicians in good health, furnishing satisfactory testimonials of their industry, sobriety and loyalty will be admitted to the examination.

The rooms in which the examination will be held will be indicated in the city papers on the day of meeting. By order of the Governor.

JAMES KING, Surgeon General,
mh10 Pennsylvania.

ROBERT ARTHURS..... .....JOHN W. RIDDELL.

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

SOLICITORS FOR

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,

ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL

Military Claims,

OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh3:3m-e-o-d *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' CLAIMS.—For BOUNTY, PENSION, PRIZE MONEY, &c.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, SUBSISTENCE and PRIZE MONEY. Also, ORDNANCE RETURNS attended to promptly. fe25

KAPPHAHN & GOBBER,

(Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,)

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Produce and Family Flour,

No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny.

mh10:1m

SUPPLEMENT TO AN ORDINANCE entitled an Ordinance regulating the Licences of Vehicles in the Borough of Manchester, passed May 1st, 1861.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, and, it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that so much of the said Ordinance relative to the price and payment of Licences on Vehicles, in said Borough, be, and is hereby altered and amended as follows:

For each and every cart, car-wagon, dray, bugger or carriage, drawn by one horse, the sum of three dollars ($3) shall be paid.

For each of the above named Vehicles drawn by two horses the sum of five dollars ($5) shall be paid.

For each and every Omnibus or timber wheels drawn by two horses, the sum of six dollars ($6) shall be paid.

For each additional horse attached to any of the above named Vehicles, the further sum of one dollar and fifty cents ($1,50) shall be paid.

SEC. 2. That the said Licences shall be due and payable to the Borough Treasurer, for the present year, immediately upon the passage of this Ordinance, and annually thereafter, on the first Monday of January of each year.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all owners of the above named vehicles to make a return to the Borough Treasurer, within twenty days after the passage of this Ordinance, and annually thereafter, on or before the twentieth day of January, of each and every year, of the number of vehicles, of every description, owned or used by them in their business, and said return shall be made under oath. And all parts of Ordinances heretofore enacted, that conflict with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1864.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. mh10

REMOVAL.—

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed from his old stand, No. 55 Market street, to No. 49 St. Clair street. mar2:2w

JAMES IRWIN,

Manufacturer of

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

46TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—Companies B and F will assemble at the Recruiting Office of Col. Foulk, Fifth street, on TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of joining the Regiment, now at Harrisburg.

NEAL CRAIG,
Captain, 46th Reg. P. V., comd'g Co's B and F.
mh12:1t

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.

mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12th, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m. and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING Co.,
Frankford, Pa., Feb. 20, 1864.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT, $6,62½ per share, has been levied by order of the DIRECTORS, upon the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of March, 1864.

Pittsburgh stockholders will please pay at the office of JAMES M. COOPER, Bank Block, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

fe23:2w J. MASLIN COOPER, Treasurer.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.

Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

CANDIDATES.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

NEW SPRING GOODS,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Just Opening,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

mh5

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

AT WHOLESALE,

Warranted Uniform in Quality.

JAMES P. TANNER,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any city. Prices as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

Buyers are invited to an examination of this stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNET SILKS,

In all the new colors,

BLACK MODE ENGLISH CRAPES,
BOMBAZINES,
VEIL BAREGES,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
RUCHES,
BONNET FRAMES,

and every article in Millinery Goods.

R. H. PALMER,
mar9:tf 84 Wood street.

R. H. PALMER

Asks the attention of

Wholesale Buyers

To his Large Stock of

Fur and Wool Hats.

Also, PALM-LEAF, BRAID, LEGHORN and PANAMA, and other new styles seasonable Goods. mar9:tf

STRAW GOODS,

Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses' Hats,

Trimmed and Untrimmed, Palf-Leaf and Willow Hoods, in great variety.

R. H. PALMER,
mar9:tf 84 Wood street.

NOTICE.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No. —, March Term, A. D. 1864.

In the matter of the petition of sundry freeholders of the City of Allegheny, for the vacation of certain alleys and a street, in the Second Ward, of said city.

All parties interested are hereby notified, that on SATURDAY, February 13th, 1864, a petition was presented to said Court, signed by twelve freeholders of said Ward, praying the Court, to grant a rule to show cause why so much of an alley lying in said Ward, parallel with Bidwell and Fremont streets, should not be vacated and closed up, from the northern line of the right of way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the said line crosses said alley, to Island Lane, because the said portion of said alley has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of the alley that lies in said Ward, parallel with, and between Island Lane and Juniata street, should not be vacated and closed up from Bidwell street to the street known as Allegheny avenue, for the reason that the same has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of Juniata street, in said Ward, as extends from the eastern line of the right of way of the said Railway Company, where the said line crosses said street, to the street known as Allegheny avenue, should not be vacated and closed up, for the reason that the same has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

That said Court granted the rule aforesaid, and ordered that notice be given of the filing of said petition, and of the granting of said rule as required by law.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
fe15:8t-2taw Att'y of Petioners.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

The universally approved NONPAREIL and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 N. Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.

ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

STORE SHADES

Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

PLANING MACHINE FOR SALE.

For sale one large first class Planer and Matcher, Planes and Matches, fourteen inches wide; has six six inch Feed Rolls; weighs about 7,000 pounds; one of S. B. Schenck's make; has been used but little. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars enquire of or address ANDREW PARKER,
mh10:3t Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE—My FARM of SEVENTY-TWO ACRES, situated on the south-side of the Ohio river, directly opposite Mead's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, distant a little more than one hours ride from Pittsburgh, and about three and one-half miles from Beaver. About twenty-eight acres fenced in, and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder well timbered. Dwelling house, barns, piggery, &c., &c., good, commodious and convenient. A thriving young Orchard of grafted fruit trees, in full bearing; also, an abundance of small fruits.

Well suited to steamboat men, the landing being one of the best on the Ohio. The Wheeling packets pass daily up and down and stop when required. Address J. D. MURPHY,

Beaver Postoffice, Box 23, Beaver county, Pa., or on the premises. mh8:6t-W&T

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—FOR RENT.—That Brick Dwelling, with six rooms, together with three or six acres of land, and an abundance of fine fruit and water. This property is in Pitt township, on Francis street, near Passenger Railway. Apply to W. BOOTH,
mh8:4t Centre Avenue, near the premises.

DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Owing to other business matters claiming my undivided attention, I desire to sell my new and valuable FLOURING MILL PROPERTY, situated in Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.

The building is built substantially of brick, size 40 by 70 feet, contains two sets of Burs, and all the modern improvements and appliances.

Size of Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke. Two double flued boilers, 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. The building and machinery are comparatively new. The mill enjoys a good reputation, and steady and profitable patronage is secured.

For terms and other particulars, apply at Sardis, Ohio, to E. HORNBROOK.
mh5:2m

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, with front entrance, over the store of the subscriber. Possession can be had immediately.

R. H. KING,
mh11f No. 211 Liberty street.

PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, &c., FOR SALE.—The subscribers wish to sell their PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, MACHINERY, DWELLING HOUSE, &c., situate in Monongahela city, Washington county. The Mill house is 30x80 feet, three stories high, with Engine house attached. The Dwelling house is large, and having two families now living in it. The Lot on which these are erected runs along the river and Union street 275 feet, and about 200 feet deep.

This is a very desirable property to carry on business of this kind, having 2 planes, 2 moulding machines, mortice machine, tenon machine, circular and bracket saws, &c. The Mill house and machinery all being nearly new, (having been burnt down and re-built in 1858,) and being situated on the river, and where good roads lead to and from in different directions, all which tends to give it a desirable and advantageous position for business. Possession can be given at any time.

KIDDOO & MOORE,

P. S. This would be a good place to build and finish boats, as there is sufficient ground.

Monongahela City, Feb. 29, 1864—2w

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 88 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
fe22:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORIED BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 209 PENN street. The house has all the modern improvements. Hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Lot 20 by 120 feet. Apply to JAMES VERNER.

Citizens' Passenger Railway Office,
Corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.
fe22:1m

FOR RENT.—That large ROOM, at present occupied by the Board of Trade, (Merchants' Exchange,) Fourth street, next Iron City Bank, from 1st April next, or sooner, if required. Apply to L. S. JOHNS, Alderman,
fol3 opposite Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied

BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

TO LET.—

THE STORE ROOM

now occupied by FLEMING & TORRENS, on the corner of MARKET and THIRD streets. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of FINLEY TORRENS,

At Mrs. Denny's office, No. 66 Third street.
fe29:2w

FOR SALE.—Two large and commodious HOUSES and LOTS, at corner of Chestnut and North Canal streets, Allegheny.

The above property is well worthy the attention of persons desiring a pleasant home.

No better location for a Physician can be found. The corner house having been occupied by one for many years past.

The owner having permanently settled in the East will sell at a bargain.

There is also offered about

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,

on the Perrysville Plank road, three miles from Allegheny—covered with the best of fruit and large commodious buildings.

For further particulars inquire of

KUHN'S LAW BUILDING, Att'y-at-Law,
Kuhn's Law building, No. 93 Diamond street, 3d room, 2d floor se21:tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cell

The Daily Commercial.

COL. STREIGHT IN WASHINGTON.

His Address before the Indiana Club.

Col. Streight, the gallant Indianian, who recently made his escape from the rebel bastile in Richmond (Libby Prison) was the recipient of a hearty welcome on Monday night, at the National Union League Rooms, Washington city. Among the large audience, which comprised the intelligent and fashionable people of this city, were numerous ladies, whose patriotic sympathies could not be restrained from extending a gallant soldier a hearty welcome.

A few moments before eight o'clock, Col. Streight, accompanied by Brigadier-General Milroy, and other Indianians, arrived at the rooms. As soon as it was apparent that Col. Streight had arrived, the audience gave three hearty cheers. As soon as the Colonel reached the speaker's rostrum he was introduced to the audience. In his address (the following is a very brief synopsis) he said:

If his audience had assembled to hear a speech he feared they would be disappointed. It ought not to be expected that an individual who has been shut out from the world for ten months, and during that time subject to deprivations and sufferings unparalleled in the world's history, or the history of the war, could furnish his audience with an intellectual treat.

The time for talking is past; the time for action has arrived. The soldier ought not to be a man of a great many words; his sphere is one of action; he was induced to believe that it was otherwise with the people at home; they did a great deal of talking, but displayed comparatively little action with the labor to be performed. The army had done some work and expected to do more, and he advised the people at home in future to talk less and work more, and this course would inspire the soldiers to new deeds and fields of victory.

The rebel territory is devastated and barren; the people are ragged and their countenances careworn; misery is apparent on every side. In the face of the immense sacrifice of the people of the South in this war, he would inquire what are the people doing here? When we see the rebels making such gigantic efforts to destroy the best Government on earth, what are the loyal people of the North doing to preserve it? Little, comparatively little! Our army had been recruited to 1,300,000. This was right, and spoke well for the bone and sinew of the country, but yet there was a portion of the people left at home who were continually picking flaws in the administration of our Government, and in a way not compatible with the name of good citizens of the nation. The audience might ask him if the condition of the rebels is so bad as he represented, why do they continue the struggle?

In answer he would say their last straw, their last hope is not in foreign intervention; that they have given up long ago; nor in whipping our army five to one, as they said they would before the war; but it is in the hope held out by the disloyal papers of the North that the conditional party (?) of the North, the Copperheads, would elect a candidate in the next Presidential campaign, and when that party got in power it would acknowledge a slave confederacy. The constitutional party, the Democrats, have always insisted that the war is being conducted on wrong principles, and yet they have never suggested how it should be carried on with vigor enough to meet the requirements of its gigantic proportions.

To the Southern sympathizers at the North, he would say their Southern friends expected them to overthrow the dominant party? You have proposed it, and now it is their only hope; were that hope dispelled the rebellion would be short lived. He would assure the Constitutional (?) men of the North that the apprehension of the negro becoming their equal was illusory. Though every negro was free to-day, they never could become the equal of the white race; but that was no reason why they should be slaves. If the rebels got their independence they could not stand. The first thing they would ask of the North would be a loan to keep their Government machinery in motion. The South brought the war on themselves, and they ought to bear its burdens. To the people of the North, who are anxious and willing to compromise this matter with the South, he would ask them who they want to compromise with? There is no people in the lines of the rebels that talk of or desire compromise. Of the hundreds he conversed with, in Richmand, not one spoke of compromise. But he did not believe that the Northern compromisers were sincere; they only used the word to accomplish a political trick and impair the strength of the Government. The sympathizers of the North call the rebels their "Southern brethren." He thanked God they were not his brethren; nor were they the friends of humanity; they had descended to the level of fiends and barbarians.

He believed half of the rebel army would leave its ranks to-day could they do so with honor. They are bound together by an excellent system of discipline, and those who know the effect of discipline, know how an army is held together by this means. Mr. Davis and the higher officers of the rebel army cannot well withdraw from the position, and their prestige and habits are in their favor, which by their frequent speeches and free addresses appealing to the patriotism of the army, gives it a cohesion not easily broken. What we have got to do, and our only hope to finish this war, is to whip the rebels soundly, whenever and wherever found, and, if necessary, to whip the ground they were last seen on.

The only way to make rebels tired of war was not to talk of compromise, but to fight them into a desire for peace. He thought the people of the North employed their minds too much in abstract questions as to what they would do with the Southern States after they had whipped them back into the Union. He thought we should first whip them, and these supplementary matters would receive proper attention. The rebels are afraid of a long war; they know they cannot command the resources for such an event; this is a war of resources, and when he told them that they began to interrogate him whether the people of the North would submit to it. An affirmative answer always seemed to depress them. He had learned, in regard to the late rebel conscription of old and young, that the rebel army would not receive over fifteen thousand men, and of this number nearly half had paid commutation money or furnished substitutes under previous calls, and under the present law they were subjects of the most tyrannical conscription.

As an illustration of the manner in which these men seem disposed towards their country, he would say that out of a party of six hundred that were brought to Camp Lee, near Richmond, one night, four hundred deserted before daylight next morning, and a few of these were his companions in his escape. In this state of events it is the greatest folly imaginable for the people of the North to be divided upon abstract questions or try to discover flaws in the administration of our Government; all divisions should cease, and the people rush unitedly for the preservation and restoration of the whole Union. Every thinking man, every sensible man, knows that this war will never end until our arms are successful, and to contribute to this result, every man, woman and child must present their mite.

He had been a reader of the Southern papers for the last ten months, and he was a subscriber to all the Richmond dailies. Unlike the papers of the North, they were the complete exponents of Southern opinion. The papers here are divided on the great question. In the South it was all one thing or nothing. These Southern papers, in the leading editorials, have published from time to time that they had put their last man in the field, and so great was the draft on the labor of the country that there was scarcely enough left in civil life to perform the ordinary labor of the country.

The strength of their armies cannot be increased. They have 250,000 men now in the field, and this number cannot be augmented. What is our duty, then? Certainly not to sit down and fold our arms, and wait for victories to accomplish themselves unaided. We should renew our efforts, inspire our enthusiasm among our young men at home, recruit our armies to the requirements of the Government; and, impressed that our cause is good, our laws righteous, and our enemy worthy of our steel, we should strike blows thick and fast, until the traitors are humbled in the

When the people of the North talk about compromising with these traitors he would carry their attention to the barbarities and atrocities that the Union prisoners have been subjected to from time to time. He did not pretend to say the Rebels shot all our prisoners, but he affirmed before God and man that they had starved our men to death; they have placed our men upon a bleak and barren island (Belle Island) in mid winter, stripped them of their shoes, hats and blouses, and placed them there without even a tent to shelter them, and under these circumstances were subject to biting frosts and chilly winds, until their emaciated and famished frames sunk to earth in death. The perpetrators of these barbarisms are called by some men in the North "brethren." God save me from such brethren.

A Surgeon attending upon some of these men informed him that at one time he had twenty Union soldiers under his charge suffering from frost bite, and the majority of them would have to undergo amputation of limbs from this cause. Let those who talk of compromising with the South partake for a short time the hospitalities of Belle Island. Peace cannot be made with such fiends short of their subjugation; they will not be peaceable in the Union or out of; they neither respect us nor we them.

This state of things cannot long exist; there is a future above man's, and, confident in the justness of our cause, we shall gain victory if we faint not. Those who oppose this war are traitors to which the Tories of the Revolution enjoy a tolerable respectability. He said the white people, the poorer classes, were as ignorant as the negroes, and this fact made them more flexible and tractable to the will of others.

The country is so sparsely populated, that they could not support educational establishments as the North does; education prevails only among a favored few, and these few lead the masses. He spoke of his expedition into Georgia, and the barbarities his men were subject to when wounded and prisoners of war; he paid a handsome tribute to his late Lieutenant Colonel Sheets, who was wounded, and died in the expedition. He gave a hard description of Libby prison, and said the subterranean passage, by which he made his escape, was sixty feet in length. He said he knew there was a latent Union sentiment in Richmond, and for a week after his escape from Libby he had enjoyed their hospitalities, and when he left was furnished with food, clothing and arms. He said, in his flight he was pursued by soldiers and blood hounds, but the hounds were used to hunting negroes, and not white men, and when they came up to him in the thickets they got ashamed of their work and went on their way.

The Institution of the Sanitary Fair "A New England Kitchen."

One of the most successful and profitable adjuncts of the Brooklyn fair has been the New England Kitchen. It was established to promote plain living, high thinking, a consummation of pork and beans, and a revival of the spiris of '76. This kitchen attracted great attention, and among others who have noticed it, Hon. Edward Everett has written the following letter, which we take from the Brooklyn *Union*:

BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1864.

"DEAR SIR: I am unable to contribute anything toward the furniture of your New England Kitchen, except some tolerably vivid recollections of one in which I was much at home the first nine years of my life.

"You will, I fear, in the degenerate days of ranges and cooking stoves, find it hard to reproduce the 'crane' which swung over the fireplace, with its pendant pothooks and trammels. The pothook is sufficiently described by its name, and was a simple affair. The trammel was more complicated; It consisted of two parts moving upon each other, the upper end of the lower part terminating in a hook, the upper portion being periorated with a row of holes, so that the whole could be lengthened or shortened as required.

"Equally important as part of the furniture of an ancient fireplace was the jack, which was of two kinds: the smoke jack, moved by an ascending current of air in the chimney—this kind I knew only by doubtful fame—and the more common kind, which was wound up like an old-fashioned clock.

"In the great houses and public establishments in England the roasting jack is still used. I last saw it in the spacious kitchen of Windsor Castle.

"The dignity, nay, the poetry of the kitchen, as of domestic life in other respects, has suffered, I fear, by the modern improvements. It may be doubted whether men would contend as strenuously for their boarding houses and their apertures (?) as their homes and firesides. 'To rule the roast' became a proverbial expression for the control of affairs in Church and State. But it will never be said of statesman or chieftain, that 'he superintended the tin-kitchen of the cabinet or the field.'

"Another portion of the furniture of the grand old fireplace must not be forgotten, viz: The tall wooden settle, whose high back furnished a protection against the currents of air which usually had free access to the premises. The children were still better protected in the roomy chimney corner, seated on cylindrical 'blocks.'

"The side of the kitchen opposite to the fireplace was taken up with a broad dresser, and a system of narrower shelves for plates and other earthen furniture. The two uppermost rows gleamed with a service of plates brilliantly burnished once or twice a year, but never used except upon the rare occasion, perhaps once a year, when a leg of venison was served for dinner, in the parlor.

"There was a smaller back kitchen, usually occupied in summer, not differing materially from the great kitchen, but less magnificent in its appointments. It had no 'jack,' was low studded and rather gloomy. There was a big iron spike driven into a cross-beam traversing the ceiling, to which it was said a former occupant of the house (a royal lieutenant-governor) was accustomed to tie his slaves by the thumbs when they were whipped; this, however, even in my childhood, was the doubtful tradition of a past generation. I am inclined to think, from some anecdotes preserved in the family of my late father-in-law (Hon. P. C. Brooks), that domestic slavery in Massachusetts, some time before its disappearance, existed in a pretty mild form."

The ladies who have the charge of this kitchen in the fair, in order to increase the sale of their pumpkin pies and and other delicacies, have had several apple parings and quiltiug frolics. As a natural result of such festive gatherings, two susceptible hearts were smitten with the tender passion, and they resolved to form a life-long alliance on the scene of their early love. A few evenings ago the interesting ceremony took place, and the wedding was celebrated in the kitchen itself.

The tickets of admission were placed at $3 each so as to avoid a large crowd. There were present between 200 and 300 persons, of both sexes. A huge wedding cake, beautifully frosted and ornamented, occupied the centre of the table at one end of the room. The cake weighed ninety pounds, and was composed of five hundred pieces.

The wedding was announced to take place at 8½ o'clock, but it was some time thereafter before all was in readiness to proceed. At length the party egressed from a side-room, and marching in front of the spectators, occupied a raised platform, affording a full view to all present.

The principal parties were announced as Jonathan Simpkins and Mehitable Jones. They were attired in a style supposed to have prevailed in New England some hundred years ago—the groom in white powdered wig with a queue, richly embroidered blue velvet cutaway coat, with yellow knee-breeches, white stockings and buckled shoes. The bride's hair was also powdered, and her dress consisted of a richly-figured white satin, with puff sleeves. No hoops were observable, which may be a matter of interest to ladies who were not present.

The proceedings commenced by singing "The Invitation," commencing—

"Come, my beloved, haste away;
Cut short the hours of thy delay."

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, as Jedediah Poundtext, in a cocked hat and black gown, then went on with the ceremony by informing the "happy couple" that the institution of marriage was as old as human misery, and with apparent solemnity repeated the old-time ritual, interspersed with comical allusions, and pronounced them man and wife.

The groomsmen and bridesmaids were all attired according to the old style. They congratulated the couple after the ceremony, with a good will which created considerable mirth, and struck up the Wedding March, and there was a gay time generally. Refreshments were handed round, the cake was distributed, the floor was cleared of the benches, and the dance went on until near midnight.

It is understood that the "ancient" couple have been married for several years. They have been attendants in the kitchen since the opening of the Fair. All went off finely.

M. MERCIER, the French Minister at Washington, now at Paris, has asked to be transferred to some other post, and it is thought that an arrangement may be made by which the transfer can be accomplished. M. Mercier will probably go to Munich, and M. Nouree, now at Athens, to Washington. M. de Gobineau, now at Teheran, is also a candidate for transfer, and may be considered as having a chance for Washington.

Southern Correspondent of the London Times.

The Southern correspondent of the London *Times* writes that after a sojourn of sixteen months in the Confederacy, he proceeded from Richmond to Washington unchallenged, coming into Washington by walking along the banks of the Potomac, and being ferried across the river. He writes from New York under date of January 27th, that there is no difficulty in passing between Richmond and Washington, and that the capitals of the two governments habitually swarm with emmissaries from the enemy. The writer expressed full faith in the final success of the rebels, "if not within the next twelve months, at least within the next twelve years." Of various matters in Dixie and Washington we quote:

As earliest dawn breaks, you are awakened by the long, monotonous chorus of thousands of negroes, engaged in completing the defensive works around Richmond, and going forth cheerfully to their labor, which has long assumed such proportions as to defy the assault of 200,000 men. This is no idle statement of my own, but taken from the lips of the oldest, ablest, and least boastful of Confederate officers, whose name will suggest itself to every reader. Cannon are constantly seen in the streets—either new 12-pounder Napoleons going up to the army from the Tredegar Works, or guns which have undergone repair, or field pieces which are going North or South; the well known lean, lank, ragged, "gray-back" troops, with the same lordly, defiant air of individuality and self-assertion as ever, constantly troop through the city, with their old, wild, discordant yells, making day or night hideous.

The familiar Southern tunes of "Dixie" and "The Mocking Bird," execrably interpreted by a few fifes, a cornet and a drum, contrast marvelously with the rich swell of the German bands in Washington, which render to perfection the "Last Rose of Summer," or one of Mendelssohn's superb marches, crashing among the distant echoes of Pennsylvania avenue. And yet there is a heart, a nerve, and a sauciness about the Southern "Dixie" and the mien of its interpreters, which are looked for in vain among the stolid German musicians of Washington and the gaudy troops, bedizened with gold lace, who follow them.

But other symptoms of war, with the exception of the uniforms in the streets, Washington has none to show. The redundancy of "greenbacks"—those evidences, according to Mr. Seward, of a mighty nation's exuberant prosperity—is very perceptible in the increased crowd of the streets and the hungry look of greed which every face wears.

On every side money flows as though the Potomac were the Pactolus. I do not think the end is at hand yet. It is not necessary that I should waste your readers' time by pointing out that a defensive war was never yet stopped by financial destitution, and that therefore the depreciation of the Southern currency is of insignificant moment. But, although in the course of the present year gold cannot but constantly be on the rise in New York, even although the North may gain considerable success, it will not be long before the fabric of visionary wealth which they are worshipping will crumble into dust. Upon this subject no warnings from an Englishman will be for a moment endured.

In relation to hopes he heard expressed of the defection of Gov. Vance and North Carolina from the South, the *Times'* correspondent says: Not a fortnight ago I heard from Gov. Vance that he would rather fight for twenty years than consent to anything but full, final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union. He also adds in another place: I could not but think of my parting conversation, a few hours before, with President Davis, of his calm, weighty annalysis of the comparative strength of the belligerents about to close in a fourth and deadlier grapple; of his quiet, earnest confidence; his kindling eye.

New York War Democrats in Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall, in New York, has long been known as the Democratic national wigwam. Its chiefs are called Sachems and Sagamores, and its ritual is a sort of imitation of aborignal customs and forms. It has its secret councils and public festivals. Its valuable corporation property is managed by venerable trustees. Tammany has given law to party leaders, rewards to party servants, elevated favorites, and struck down opponents. In former days it has stood by the South and Slavery, and expelled the high and the low who did not bow down to the black idol. The heroic has ever been popular in Tammany, and now the War Democrats have possession of the old wigwam. The Tammany Sachems are on the war path. Monday evening Tammany Hall was packed with an enthusiastic crowd, to hear speeches by the Hon. E. F. Purdy, Generals Hancock, Meagher, Viele, Schurz, and Hon. James T. Brady. Every patriotic sentiment uttered by the speakers was loudly applauded, and the war spirit ruled. The object of the meeting was to aid in filling Gen. Hancock's corps, and enable that gallant soldier to take the field We have room only for an extract or two from the speeches of Purdy and Brady, widely known as old New York Democrats:

We have met here for no political purpose, but to vindicate the cause of our country, which is more important than the advancement of any party. Partisan as I am, and as I expect to be, I will unite with any man who will vindicate the cause of our country, the preservation of the Union, and the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws. In the language of one of our most distinguished New Yorkers, I would say, shoot down the first man who insults the American flag. [Cheers.] Those who are not with us let us brand them as traitors. We must make no step backward. Now is the day, now is the hour to let a voice go forth from old Tammany that will say to the constituted authorities, that there is but one sentiment in the city of New York, and that is, to defend the Union or die in the attempt. [Cheers.]

Mr. Brady was introduced and greatly cheered. He said:

It is a long time since I have spoken in Tammany Hall. I do not think it is my fault. [Cheers.] It is thirty-one years since I first, in the halcyon hours of life, breathed such words as I might utter for the Democratic cause, and never since, whatever the tongue of slander may have said, have I uttered any words unbecoming the faith in which I was educated—the faith of Gen. Andrew Jackson. [Cheers.]

Any man, and every man who, in the face of this rebellion, with the sentiments proclaimed by the South to the North, for one moment permitted himself to talk about peace, except upon the principle of restoring the authority of this Government over every inch of our territory, was a scoundrel. [Cheers.] I have seen men in the city of New York, continued Mr. B., whom I know and could call by name, lurking in the porticos of hotels—I could point them out within one mile of this place, and I could prove the charge upon them, and, so help me God, I will attempt to prove it if they present themselves before the American people for their suffrages—how they steadily read the extras proclaiming the defeat of our arms, and chuckle over any reverses to our cause. [Cries of "Shame."] "Shame!" it is a feeble word to express the infamy that belongs to them to the very echo of eternity. I would not insult the word "shame" by applying it to those miserable, debased, dastardly, dirty cowards. [Cheers.]

There is one fact which should not be forgotten. Right or wrong, the North has relied upon itself in this struggle. It did not ask the aid of any foreign power, but the South, which claimed all the chivalry, basely, at the moment of the outbreak, bended the pliant hinges of the knee, and lowly and obsequiously sought that Louis Napoleon and Great Britain would come over to help them. [Laughter.] And before the war had continued long, it was conclusively demonstrated that each section of the American people was superior to the authority of England in the fight. I beg of you, on the bended knees of my soul, as long as you think the American name worthy of any regard, to consider whether the position assigned to the North does not give it a deserved eminence. Standing by itself in majesty, disdaining any aid from that power of England, which has nothing better to do to-day than to murder New Zealanders and Japanese, and leave Denmark out in the cold, though related to it by blood and marriage. But I look for you, who will enlist under my friend, Gen. Hancock, one day to avenge the insult which the nations of the old world have attempted to put upon us, and though it may not be true that the Cossack shall let the velvet snout of his horse rest upon the waters of the Thames in England, yet I hope to God that the banner which I see before me may be carried by our posterity from a people ranging from the Aroostock to the Pacific, and may teach the whole world that as we were peaceful in our prosperity, we were fearful in the hour of our revenge. [Cheers.]

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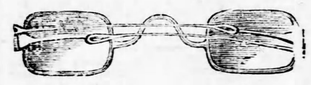

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BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.
N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

N. HOLMES & SONS,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
BANK NOTES AND SPECIE,
*No. 57 MAR

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 68
Exchange Bank		50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk		50	56½
Mechanics' Bank		50	63¼
Allegheny Bank		50	56½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61½
Iron City Bank		50	63¼
Iron City Trust Co		50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank		50	49¼
Birmingham Gas Co		—	31¾
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Mong. Insurance Co		32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R		50	9½
do interest bearing			12½
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	27¾
Peoples Insurance Co		25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	8
Mass Mining Co	$	—	5½
Northwestern Mining Co		7 05	13½
Great Western "		1 00	5
Dacotah "			5
Pitts. and Boston "		5 55	87
National "		5 50	81
North Cliff "		2 50	83¼
Bay State "		—	50
Central "		4 35	60
Isle Royal "		16 10	25½
Minnesota "		3 50	87
BONDS.			
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$		78
Pittsburgh " 5s			73
Pitts. Municipal 6s			90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons			93
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons			88
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s			80
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s			105
Allegh'y Co. Bounty Bonds			90

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, March 11, 1864.

Gold	163¾	Pacific Mail	232
Erie	124	Cen Am Transit	48
Do preferred	109¼	Central Coal	90
Mich Central	142	Canton	64
Mich Southern	102½	Quicksilver	64¼
Ill Central	136¾	Cumberland	80
Pitt & Cleveland	119½	Wyoming Valley	100
Galena & Chicago	118¾	Quartz Hill	19¼
Chic & R I	124¾	Mariposa	42¾
C & N W	64¾	Canada Copper	51¾
Pitt Ft. W & C	128½	Nassau Copper	1½
Mil. & P. du C	73	Sandy River Coal	95
Terre Haute	79¼	Wyoming V Coal	94
Ohio & Miss cert.	49	Reading	139½

FRIDAY EVENING, March 11.

The sudden high pitch which gold took in the New York market, is the engrossing talk on 'Change; and the intimate relation it holds towards influencing the price of all values that it unsettles trade generally; and this speculation in it is damaging to the business of the country, giving the impression that the currency is depreciated in ratio with the premium. It is now a little over one year since gold was as high as 172. The reader will recollect, says one of our exchanges, how rapidly it advanced, and how confident people were that it would go to 200. They will remember also how suddenly it collapsed, and scarcely stopped falling until it reached 139. On the first of February, the price was 157, and from then until February 17th, it fluctuated between 154 and 160. In six days from that time, it was up to 172, and it remained about there until the 3d of March, when it began to give way, and on the 26th of that month the price touched 139, it reacted again and went as high as 150, and up to July 1st the price varied from 150 to 143. The victory of Gettysburg, knocked the price down to 130, and the fall of Vicksburg sent it to 123. This was the lowest point touched. We are thus particular in giving the course of the market last year, because, if the reader will closely examine the subject, there will be no difficulty in telling what the matter is with the gold market. In the spring of 1863 military matters were in *statu quo;* people felt despondent, and speculators went into gold. Now military matters are in *statu quo*—people feel more or less despondent, be cause the pressure of excitement resulting from battles and victories has been removed; and as there must be some excitement, speculators have gone into gold. It will be found that last year's experience will be repeated. There is nothing more to keep gold up to 170 than there was a year ago; while on the other hand the temper of the public mind is such that the first decisive victory will send prices down so fast and so far, that the bulls of the gold market will find it much more difficult to get out of their troubles than to tell now what the matter is with the gold market. When speculators get up a full head of steam, as they have now, it usually takes them four to six days to get sober. But they always get sober.

—The New York *Herald*, of Thursday, says; The gold bill, which was passed by the United States House of Representatives on Tuesday, was precisely what the Wall street gamblers desired, and if adopted, it will play directly into their hands. The people were led to believe that a law was to be passed by Congress the practical operation of which would reduce the premium on gold; but the present bill, they are satisfied, will have a directly contrary effect, as the quotations to-day and yesterday fully prove. Mr. Stebbins, who seems to understand the financial condition of the government, foresaw the effect that the adoption of the gold bill, in its amended form, would produce, and very properly voted against it. It is to be hoped that the Senate will exhibit a little more knowledge of Wall street operations, and refuse to sanction the bill in its present shape.

—In order to check up the tide of speculation, which the superabundance of money has produced, would it not be politic for our banks and private discount houses to shut down on further accommodations. If bankers think they have cause to complain of a redundancy of Currency, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, why heighten the effect of that redundancy by increasing their discount lines in the very direction that makes it much more dangerous. They have a large part to play as conservators of financial morality, and should be held to a rigid accountability if they are not doing what they can to curb a reckless ruinous spirit of speculation. Each one of them stands ready to find fault with the Secretary of the Treasury for increasing the circulating medium. Is each fault-finder confining or reducing his discount line to strictly legitimate business, and doing what he can to counteract the effect of the increase of Money within the sphere of his own business? We venture the assertion that the individual who is thus managing his trust as a banker would be very hard to find. To the Secretary of the Treasury will attach all ostensible responsibility, however unjustly, and he must meet it soon, as doubtless he will, by a policy by which we can place a long loan on the market, and cease the issue of any currency which has the effect of further large expansion.

—Money still continues abundant in New York at 5@6 cent., and at that rate the supply exceeds the demand on call. The Treasury Department is making free use of Five per cent. notes, which can be had at par, carrying several days interest. The currency is daily being inflated, and until the issue of these notes ceases, and loans are forced to, there can be no change in the rate of interest to the cost of borrowers. The National Bank currency is on the increase, and the system, as a whole, is supplying a good deal of money.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum is in good request and the market is somewhat excited and higher, owing to the rapid advance in gold and sterling exchange. The inquiry however, is chiefly speculative, and is mainly confined to free and crude, as the supply of prime in bond is not large. Prices are now quite high enough, but not more inflated than the price of gold. To sell now for future delivery carries with it considerable risk, as all the sales may be thrown up hereafter, if there should be a rapid reaction in gold, and, as a consequence, a corresponding decline in prices generally. But whether gold sustains its present fictitious value or not, larger arrivals, after a few weeks, as soon as navigation is open, will be instrumental in depressing the market, as a consequence, a corresponding decline in prices generally. But whether gold sustains its present fictitious value or not, larger arrivals, after a few weeks, as soon as navigation is open, will be instrumental in depressing the market, as a consequence, a corresponding decline in prices generally. But whether gold sustains its present fictitious value or not, larger arrivals, after a few weeks, as soon as navigation is open, will be instrumental in depressing the

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, March 12, 1864.

Business yesterday was inactive. The sales were quite small. The heavy rains that set in during the early part of the day continued without interruption. Another flood may be expected. The marks on the Monongahela exhibited ten feet. Business on the wharf was restricted on account of the wet weather. The steamer Julia arrived with a big trip of produce, and will return to-day at four p. m. The steamer Savanna got off at noon for the upper Mississippi, with one of the best trips of the season. The fine packet Argonaut No. 2, will get off this evening, unless prevented by the heavy rains. The Anglo Saxon was detained, but will leave to-day. The next boat for Cincinnati will be the Thistle, Capt. Brennan. The mammoth Aurora is loading for St. Louis. At the Allegheny landing there was scarcely any articles but oil. The receipts since our last were small. There is plenty coming. The Echo and Advance were due last night. The Leclair departed. Among the sales we note the following, viz

HAY—The tale is easily told to-day. There were no offerings, and of course there were no sales. Prices were nominal.

WHISKY—Continues in a very unsettled state, neither party manifesting any disposition to operate. The rates for some days to come will be uncertain. The last sale reported to us was at 90c.

BACON—The market was firm, with a good local and speculative demand. The stock on hand is not heavy, and unless renewed will soon be exhausted. Prices have advanced full ½c @ lb during the week. There were regular sales at the following prices: Shoulders 10¼@10½c; Sides 11¾@12c; Plain Hams 13¼@13½c; S. C. Hams 14½@15c, the latter figure for choice meat. Inferior parcels sold at various prices.

FLOUR—The market continues dull, demand and sales both being restricted. Buyers are looking for lower figures, whilst sellers are not disposed to reduce the rates, hence we have but small sales to record at: Extra $6 25@6 50; Extra Family $7 00, $7 25@7 50 ₱ bbl. Of Wagon Flour none has been offered for some days past.

BUTTER—The market continues very firm with a good local demand. The receipts being barely able to keep pace with the wants of the city trade. We note the sale of 1,400 lbs fresh roll at 30@35c, the latter for a very choice article; common sold at various peices according to quality.

EGGS—Were scarce. We note the sales of 4 bbls at 23@25c per dozen.

APPLES—Were firm with a good demand. Sales of 80 bbls of prime at $2 75@3 ₱ bbl. The receipts were light.

GRAIN—The disagreeable weather, no doubt, prevented transactions; prices, however, were unchanged from the following. *Oats*—Sales of 600 bush, first hands, at 77@78c from store. The usual advance was obtained. *Wheat*—Was nominal: Red, $1 30; White, $1 35@1 38 as to quality. *Corn*—Was only in limited demand. Sales were made at prices ranging from $1 12@1 16 ₱ bush, the latter for old. *Barley*—The demand has fallen off. We quote nominally, Spring, $1 25; Fall $1 42 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—There was a steady demand for this article, with firmer a demand for apples at 9@9½c ₱ lb. *Peaches*, 16@16½c.

HOMINY—Was in good demand, sales 10 bbls at $8@7 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The demand is improving under light receipts, we note sales 150 bushels at $1 00 for Neshannocks; sales from store at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bush as per quality.

DRIED BEEF—The demand is improving, sales 1,000 lbs of sugar cured at 14½@14½c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—was firm with a good local demand, prices are unchanged but are looking up.

SEEDS—The demand has fallen off. The sales were in a small way at the following prices. *Timothy* $3 00@3 25. *Flax* $2 75. *Clover* $8 00@8 25 per bushel.

CHEESE—was very firm with a good demand for the various descriptions, Sales 25 boxes W R 14@14½; 30 do goshen 15@15½c and 40 do a very prime article 16@16½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, March 12, 1864.

The market yesterday was not active for various reasons, the amount for sale was limited, and the rates demanded by holders was a shade above the views of buyers. Added to this was the disagreeable weather, which was enough to put dealers out of the notion of operating. The receipts of Crude since our last only amounted to 780 bbls. A number of boats will arrive by the river before our next issue, so that the receipts will be materially increased. The Allegheny river is in fine navigable order to Oil City, and boats have no difficulty in reaching that point.

Crude—On account of the light supplies the sales were limited. Prices were unchanged. Among the sales were 500 bbls, in bulk, at 19c; 500 do at 20@21c; 100 bbls, packages included, at 25c; 140 do at 25½c.

Refined—The market was firm. We could learn of no sales of any magnitude. The quotations were: Free at 52@53c. Bonded at 40@42c. Small sales only were made.

Receipts of Oil per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 780 barrells.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

E. W. Warner, 100 bbls Refined, Philadelphia.

Poultney & Moole, 247 bbls Refined, Baltimore.

Speer, 200 bbls Refined, Philadelphia.

D. L. Miller, jr., 51 bbls Refined, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Pig Metal Market.

PIG METAL—The market continues very firm with an increasing demand. In fact, the demand at present exceeds the supply. The various furnaces have generally sold ahead. The following are the rates, with sales:

Anthracite No. 1, Foundry—none in market. Neutral "Piney Forge," $35@38 at Furnace, equal to $51@56, delivered in Pittsburgh. Sales of Anthracite Red Short at $38@4 ₱ tun. Sales of Coke Metal at $57.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.

FLOUR—Rather more doing in the market, still the demand is not active. We note sales 800 bbls good to choice extra spring at $5 30 to 470 bbls do at $5 25; 50 bbls Phœnix double extra do at $5 50.

WHEAT—The large advance in gold caused quite a speculative demand for wheat to-day and a large amount changed hands. Up to 11 p. m., over 217,000 bush were disposed of at $1 11@1 11½ for No. 2. $1 17, $1 18 for No. 1 cash, and sellers option all the month, and $1 18@$1 17¾ buyers option all the month. The state of the market throughout the day has been one of great uneasiness, buyers and sellers being undecided, the former as to what to offer, and the latter as to what to ask. The following are among the sales: 24,000 bush No. 1 in store at $1 17; 24,000 bush do do at $1 17½; 15,000 bush do at $1 18; 15,000 bush No. 2 in store at $1 11. These sales were made before 'Change.

On 'Change the sales were 40,000 bush No. 1 in store and all month at $1 17½; 18,000 bush No. 1 in store at buyers option at $1 11@$1 11¾.

OATS—Receipts, 19,000 bush. Nominal at 59@60 in store.

CORN—Receipts, 1,463 bush. Held at 73@79c delivered.

RYE—Receipts, 512 bush. No sales. Nominal at 95c o t.

BARLEY—Receipts, 237 bush. Sales of 72 bags by sample at $1 25.

HIGHWINES—Held at 86.

The Shoe Business of Lynn, Mass.

The Massachusetts *Bay State* says that great activity has existed in the shoe business in Lynn since the new year commenced, and labor in that line is plentiful and remunerative. The total amount of revenue collected on shoes alone for the month of January is $23,789 52, A. D. three per cent. this gives the amount of sales $792,981, or nearly $800,000. The demand for shoes is caused by actual consumption, and purchases so far this year have been just enough to supply the present call. Speculation is hindered by the scarcity and high price of stock, and by the ready demand for all the goods manufactured. All indications show that the trade this year will far exceed that of any year in the history of Lynn, and that the prosperity of the city in population and wealth will have a corresponding increase.

New York Metal Market.

IRON—Scotch Pig has advanced in sympathy with gold, and small sales are making at $52@53 per ton; but 200 tons Gartsherrie have been sold from ship at $50@51 per ton. American Pig has also advanced, and prices are unsettled owing to the violent rise and rapid fluctuations of gold; sales of 1,000 tons at $49 50@50, delivered at Elizabethport and Philadelphia. Blooms are firm and in request at $120 for Prime, and $90@100 for Common, delivered at Burlington. English Rails are in good demand and are firm; sales of 2,000 tons at $95, now held higher. Other kinds are scarce, quiet and firm; sales of 30 tons No. 1 Scrap at $65, ex ship.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in moderate request and very firm at 42½c for Lake; 41 for Baltimore and 40½c, cash, for Bergenport.

Foreign Markets.

[Per Australasia.]

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bros. report: Breadstuffs continue depressed, and to make sales a further reduction must be submitted to. Iron—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars, £7 15s.@£8; Scotch pigs, 60s. Sugar again 6d.@1s. dearer. Coffee firm. Tea quiet; Common Congo, 1s. Rice quiet. Jute irregular and favoring buyers. Linseed firm. Spirits Turpentine quiet; 88s. asked for American. Petroleum—£16 for Crude, 2s. for Refined. Linseed Cakes unchanged. Sperm Oil, £74@75; Cod, $50; Linseed Oil active and dearer at 38s.; considerable quantities taken for America. Tallow firmer. Groves & Todd report: Beef and Pork in better demand. Butter dull. Lard, very little doing. Rosin in better demand at 3d. advance.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The imports for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, were in 1864 £173,369,065 against £158,626,057 in 1862, and £150,465,663 in 1861. The increase is chiefly for cotton.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and twelve months ending the 31st December were issued yesterday. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month and twelve months in the last three years:

	For the month.	For the 12 mos.
1861	9,747,810	£125,102,814
1862	10,807,033	123,092,304
1863	14,354,400	146,489,708

The month's exports are shown to have been larger by £3,547,367, or 33 per cent., than in the same month of 1862, and larger by £7,606,590, or 47 per cent., than in December, 1861. The comparison for the twelve months shows an increase of £22,497,504, or 18 per cent. over 1862, and an increase of £21,386,954, or 17 per cent. over 1861.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.

GLASGOW, Feb. 26, 1864.

No. 1, 58s. 6d.@59s.; mixed Nos., warrants, 58s. @5 8s. 1½d.; No. 3, 57s. 6d.@58s.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

Trade is dull for the season. Unusual caution is exhibited by buyers, who limit their purchases to immediate wants, expecting lower prices from a fall in gold, which is yet to come. Prices, however, have not materially given way. Prints appear heavy in price, at a small reduction. Less is also doing in brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings. Jobbers do not pay asking prices readily. Drills are only wanted for the army. Denims, ticks, and stripes are alike dull, but are steady in price, stocks being light. Delaines are in good demand, and sell more readily than any other class of goods. The better styles are scarce, and prices firm. Fancy cassimeres are quiet, except for some leading and favorite styles, which are having a run, and are sold as fast as they arrive. Plaids and checks are inactive. Silk mixtures are in scanty supply. Satinets are in fair demand. Imported fabrics are not very active at private sale, and the chief business of the season will be at auction. British dress goods are not so active as last week, though desirable styles are wanted. French goods are to be offered largely at auction, and little is doing at private sales. Ribbons are in fair demand. There is a good inquiry for German doeskins and broadcloths, at low prices. British mettons are favorites, as well as Scotch tweeds. The importations are very heavy. The imports of dry goods last week amounted to $3,575,550, against only $2,422,515 in the corresponding week of 1862. This large supply of foreign goods increasing the stocks, keeps up a distrust in the minds of buyers, who hesitate all the more at buying freely. The large imports also kept up a heavy demand for gold to pay duties, and the advance in the price of gold rose to check all business. Since the 5th November, the imports amount in value to $32,600,000, against less than twenty millions in the corresponding period of 1862-3.—*Independent.*

PRINTS.

Cohoco	25	American	21@22
Pamno	23½	Amoskeag	21
Sprague's	23½	Arnolds	20
Dunnell's	21@24	Duchess, B	17½@18½
Manchester	21	London Mourning	21
Richmond	22	Philip Allen	20

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	28	Glasgow	26½
Lancaster	27½	Hampden	25

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	42	Gilboa	4-4 29½
Stark	4-4 42	Ozark	4-4 42
Appleton	4-4 42	Thames River	4-4 23½
Medford	4-4 42½	Perkins, D	¾ 28
Indian Head	¾ 34½	Globe	¾ 34½
do do	4-4 42	Old Dominion,	¾ 34½
Massachusetts	¾ 28	Pepperell, E	30½
do	4-4 37½	do R	33½
Tremont	¾ 28	do O	32
do	4-4 37½	do N	28½
Cabot, A	4-4 42	Ind'n Orch'd, C	32
Atlantic, N	¾ 21	do do N	32½
do	4-4 30	do do BB	28½
do	4-4 42	do do I	26
Amoskeag	4-4 42	do do W	27
Laconia	4-4 42	Boot Mills, B	26
Shawmut	4-4 42	do do O	30
Amory	4-4 42	Dwight, I	26
Carrol	4-4 42	Bates, D	38
Awagon F	4-4 36	Portsmouth, P	17½

BLEACHED GOODS.

N. York Mills	4-4 42½	Dwight	4-4 32
Wamsutta	4-4 42½	Bay Mills	4-4 37½
Bates	4-4 40	Wauregan	37
White Rock	4-4 38	do	4-4 38½
Lonsdale	4-4 36	Waltham, X	31
Hills Semi Idem	¾ 31½	Aurora	¾ 22½
do do	4-4 33½	do	¾ 30½
Bartletts	¾ 31	Androscoggin	¾ 32
do	4-4 35	do	4-4 37½
James Mills	¾ 31	Red Bank	⅞ 22
do do	4-4 33½	do	4-4 26
Williamsville	4-4 41½	Hamilton, Q	¾ 29
Dwight	⅞ 28	Portsmouth, P	¾ 19

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	62½	Otis	45
York	58	Jewett City	37½
Manchester	50	Providence	30
Eagle	42½	Falls	30
Oxford	42½		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	50	Whittenton	35
York	47½	Uncasville	38
Jewett City	35	Everett	35½

TICKS.

Amoskeag A.C.A	70	York, 32 inch	65
do A	63	Hamilton, Regular	50
do B	58	do D	40
do C	53	Pemberton XL	45
do D	48	do AA	62
York, 29 inch	60	Easton B	27½

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	40	Indian Orchard	29½
Laconia	40	Androscoggin	29½
Bates	30	Pepperell	38

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	42½	Massachusetts	42½
Salmon Falls	42½	Indian Head	42½

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,200	25	Pacific, 1,400	26

DE LAINES.

Manchester, dark	30	Hamilton, dark	30
Pacific, dark	30		

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 ply	$1 70	Crosby's Pat Tapes	
do Super	1 35	try Brussels	$1 60@1 70
do Medium	1 25	New Eng. sat. 1	45@1 55
Hartford, Fx	1 80	Empire Mills	87½
do Imp 3 ply	1 70	Belgrade	95
do Super	1 35	Ingrain	55@75
do Medium	1 25		

New York Grocery Market.

RICE—East India styles are in fair demand, and the market rules firm; sales of 500 bags of Rangoon at 8¾c, and 400 bags do on private terms.

SUGAR—Raw sugars are in fair demand and the market is better. We quote fair refining at 13½@13¾c, and good do at 13¾@14c. The sales are 861 hhds at 14c for Cuba, 14c for New Orleans, 10¾c for inferior do, 9¼c in bond (not cash) for Porto Rico, and 200 boxes Havana on private terms. Refined is also in moderate demand, and prices are higher. We quote Stuart's steam refined sugars as follows: 18c for loaf, 17¾c for granulated and crushed, 17¾c for white A, and 16¾c for yellow C.

MOLASSES—Prices are well sustained, and a fair inquiry still prevails; sales of 223 bbls New Orleans at 75c, and 27 bbls do at 72c.

COFFEE—The market is less active, but prices are well supported. We quote Rio at 37¼ for prime, 37c for good, 36½@36¾c for fair, and 35c fair to good cargoes; Java at 43@45c for mats and bags; Laguayra and Marcaibo, 35@38c, and St. Domingo 33@34c.

New York Hop Market.

HOPS—The market is inactive and somewhat depressed, notwithstanding the rapid advance of gold and exchange, but the supply of prime descriptions is very light, and there is no disposition to press sales unless at full former rates; sales of 200 bales, at 20@22c for common, 23@25c for fair, 26@27 for good, 28@30c for prime, 31@33c for choice and extra, and 34@35c for fancy grades, but there are few if any buyers willing to pay over 32c., unless for very select descriptions. Mouldy goods are plenty and neglected, and ranging in price from 4@20c. Yearlings are scarce and firm at 19@24c.

New Orleans Market.

Feb. 27.—In addition to the sales reported yesterday, we hear of 100 bales good ordinary to low middling, 70 bales and 83 bales, prices not stated, 170 bales strict good ordinary at 70c, 42 bales strict low middling at 72c, and 131 strict Liverpool middling, even running, at 74c. This swells the days's business to 1,142 bales, and makes the total for the week about 2,300. Today, with further liberal receipts, the market was unanimous, and the only sales reported were 28 bales middling at 73¾c, and 42 do at 74c. The auction sale was postponed. Low middling may be quoted at 71@72c, and middling at 73@84c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Rea & Keil, 200 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Lang, 25 tcs hams; James Wood & Co, 43 slabs iron, 1 cask do, 3 bbls do; Black & Woods, 2 bbls wine; A J Rankin, 1 bbl alcohal; A & F Everett, 10 bbls whisky; James M'Cully & Co, 200 bbls flour; F Sellers & Co, 1,500 hams; G J Townsend, 40 tcs hams; Springer & Harbaugh, 223 dry hides; E H Meyers & Co, 50 tcs hams; P Selle's & Co, 100 shoulders; Lindsay & Telford, 100 bbls flour; Shoemaker & Lang, 100 bbls do; Gulph & Shepard, 100 bbls do; Hartman & Bro, 100 bbls do; J d'Gillespie, 1 case moulding; Joshua Rhodes, 300 bags of barley; William Cooper & Co, 27 bbls rye flour; W & J Murdock, 1 iron boiler, 1 fly wheel; J H Rolston, 11 green hides, 3 dry do; M Boyd, 1 bx clothing; McCully, Smith & Co., 27 sacks rags; B L Falmestock & Co, 25 bbls oil; G W Hollston, 1 can lard, 1 sk dry apples; W r Townsend, 16 esks rivets, 10 bxs do, 2 esks wire; J M Perkins, 52 rolls paper; Capt Clow, 8 bbls potatoes; McDonald & Arbuckle, 3 doz tubs; R H Robinson & Co, 5 doz tubs; C Snelbacks 1½ bbls lard, 6 kgs apple butter, 1 sk dry apples; Ray & Kiel, 2 bbls butter; Lippincott & Co, 2 bxs axes; Little & Trimble, 9 sks dry apples; Shoemaker & Lang, 15 bbls corn meal.

Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad.—Hitchcock & McCreery, 95 sacks corn; Shriver & Lazier, 50 half bbls fish; Floyd & Metzer, 85 do Peter Gibbons, 100 bbls potatoes; J S Ligget & Co, 157 sacks wheat; Pott & Akin, 90 bbls potatoes, 1 bbl apples, 8 bbls beans, 34 bags; C T Halloway, 3 bbls sugar; G Yance & Bro, 4 bbls eggs; H G Grafford, 30 bbls flaxseed; McCullough & Co, 200 bbls flour; D Fawcett & Co, 192 bags barley; Robert Ashworth, 6 bbls oil; Peter Wright & Co, 14 do; Calvin Adams, 26 do do; E Wormser, 2 boxes glass; J W Taylor, 50 bbls tobacco; D Ault, 2 bxs hardware; Coffin & Altemus, 1 bx goods; J Knox, 25 step ladders; E Smith, 1 tre hams; W P Seright, 1 do do; Simpson & Knox, 143 sacks corn, 1 car bran; Howard & Cattrell, 15 bales rags; Wm Flacus, 200 d hides; J C Kirpatrick, 24 empty oil bbls; J S Sommerwell, 1 tre hams; Z Hariker, 2 jacks and mare.

Imports of Iron per A. V. R. R.—Martin Oliver & Brickle, 1 car iron; Lydac & Co 59 bbls oil; Lewis Bailey & Dazell, 1 car iron; Spang & Co, 1 car do; Graff, McKee & Co, 5 bbls oil; Steel & Son 45 bags oats; S P Klingensmith 12 bags wheat.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER JULIA.—Clarke & Co, 220 bbls flour, 44 do sundries, 122 rolls leather; Fetzer & Armstrong, 58 pkgs produce; Lindsay & Telford, 100 bbls flour; Jas Gardner, 100 do do; Graham & Thomas, 50 do do; Voightly & Stopps, 25 do do; Rea & Steil, 457 sacks corn, &c; A J Hagan, 360 sacks corn; Wm Bagaley, ten pkgs merchandise; Head & Metzgar, three barrels of Produce; H M Lytle, 1 bbl sorghum, 3 sacks oats; J C Pershing, 10 pkgs; J C Tilton, 6 bbls oil; Jacob Young, 4 pkgs; S M Edgerton, 100 oil bbls; L H Voight & Co, 200 oil bbls, half bbl cherries; J S Liggett & Co, 165 flour bbls; Thos Bell, 297 sacks forn; W Rea, 65 oil bbls; W P Beck & Co, 55 pkgs; W H Johnston, 1 sack dried apples; Ardesco Oil Co, 280 oil bbls; Lockhart & Frew, 179 oil bbls; J W Mitchell, 19 pkgs; E Gleason, 3 hhds tobacco; Atwell, Lee & Co, 37 bbls beans; J Pennock, lot old iron; R H Hartley, 2 bdls coilars; G A Martin, 15 pkgs; Owner, 3 bxs tobacco; Owners, 137 oil bbls; Fleming & Steele, 90 pkgs produce; J Helper, 10 bbls apples; J Herbert, 212 do do; Mrs Burns, 61 pkgs sundries; J Mazurie, 5 do tobacco; McBane & Anjer, 75 sacks corn; Mrs Miller, 11 pkgs tobacco, Mrs Muth, 4 do sundries; Mrs Tanner, 2 do do; Mr Buell, do do; Knox & Parker, 4 bbls apples.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. ANN ANDERSON, late of the borough of Manchester, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to

JAMES PARKE, JR.,
No. 120 Second street, Pittsburgh.
fe16:11d-6tw

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac, Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke, Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles, Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke, Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac, Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles, Elizabeth.
Savanna	Mason, St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet water and rising. We have had heavy rains for the past twenty-four hours, which has retarded business on the wharf materially.

THERE is at this time three side-wheel boats being completed—two of them are of the largest class.

THE disagreeable weather was quite a drawback on the wharf yesterday. During a portion of the day business was entirely suspended.

THE packet Savanna, Captain Mason, left for St. Louis with one of the best trips of the season.

THE hull of the new packet, Kate Kearney, arrived yesterday, and is now at the landing. She will be finished with all possible dispatch.

CAPT. C. L. BRENNAN'S fine steamer Thistle is undergoing thorough and complete repairs. She has a sign out for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE magnificent steamer Joseph Pierce is announced for Cairo, Hickman and Memphis on Monday at 4 o'clock p. m. So says Captain S. B. French.

THE splendid side-wheel packet Muscatine Capt, Robinson, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, and Dubuque, on Tuesday. Passengers and shippers will bear in this mind. She leaves on Tuesday.

THE splendid packet Argonaut No. 2, Captain Porter is announced for St. Louis, Galena and Dubuque. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact. Our attentive friend Capt. McCarty will be found in the office.

THE fine passenger steamer Anglo Saxon, Capt. Patterson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Friday. This boat has superior accommodations and attentive officers. Our esteemed friend, Capt. J. C. McVay, will do the honors in the office with credit to himself and with profit to the owners.

EVANSVILLE.

The Emma Floyd passed this point Monday night thirty-six hours out from Nashville, *en route* to Cincinnati, flying light, in consequence of Gen. Grant prohibiting private shipments. Will arrive Thursday, unless detained by the "powers that be" at Louisville. The Cumberland is booming with twenty feet on Harpeth. Ascending boats numerous, loaded generally with government freights. Much difficulty is experienced in discharging individual freight at Nashville, both wharves being occupied exclusively for government purposes. Met the following boats on the 6th, beside others during the night, which we could not make out: Mercury at Bell's Mill; Doane No. 2 and Fort Wayne at Davis Riffle; Shreveport, gunboat 35, and Duke at Seven Mile Island; Deana and gunboats 17 and 23 at Clarksville; Arizonia at Sailors' Rest; Carrie Jacobs at Bowling Green; Sam Young at Ball Island; Caroline at Dover Island; Geneva at Kelly's Wood-yard; Starlight, at Carlin Shoals; Pioneer at Tobacco Port; Hazel Dell, at foot of Line Island; Argyle and Lavinia Logan, at Boyd Shoals; Havana, at Little River; Marmora, at Wilcox's Woodyard; Emperor and Monsoon, at Smithland; Belle Lee at Cave in Rock. On the 7th—Melnotte, at Shawneetown; Benton, at Uniontown; Gunboat 34, at Slim Island; Tempest, at Diamond Island.

The elements have combined, in the last few days, to render navigation *par excellence*, and we shall expect a rousing trip from our friend of the Queen City to return with. The chief of the deck still remains the indefatigable and ever ready. The famous star-gazers, Bruce Bros., are, as of yore, zealous, careful and gentlemanly, while the veritable Nick, a champion of light weights, will be found all affable and smiling, and just in the nick of time for business and ready to wake up the old Nick for the convenience of passengers and shippers.

CAIRO.

The Prairie State and Jennie Deans had full Government trips for Nashville.

The Emma (side-wheel) was loaded by Government for White River.

The Graham left late last night with a moderate trip.

The superior and Jewess are still here—will leave on the arrival of the morning train. The Superior has about 400 troops aboard. She took the Nightingale's Memphis freight. The latter will load for Cincinnati to-day with sugar and molasses, unless she receives orders from the Quartermaster to load for Nashville.

The Camelia, Fifie Deans and Charmer will leave for Nashville to-day with Government trips.

The City of Pekin came out light with two empty barges in tow. She will go to Illinois River and load for Nashville.

The Fanny had 240 bales cotton for Memphis. She reports the Luminary just arriving at Memphis as she left. The Liberty, No. 2, will have her news. Mr. Ames Fisher, of the Fanny, handed us Memphis dates of the 5th inst.

The ram Avenger is nearly ready for active service.

The Sigel, Benefit and New National are in port—the latter repairing. The Volunteer will take the National's trip south on the 15th, as dispatch boat.

Business is moderately brisk. We had another shower of rain yesterday, laying the mud nicely. The river rose four inches yesterday, and is still rising. The Cumberland commenced falling yesterday.

Rivers to St. Louis, Memphis and Louisville are rising, with plenty of water in the channels.

Receipts by rail continue light, and but little going North. Receipts by river yesterday were large, nearly all for Cairo merchants—army and navy.

ST. LOUIS.

The river is still rising brisk